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JULY, 1910

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Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, MACKINAC ISLAND, MICH. JUNE-JULY, 1910. <i>Francis Picce</i>		AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION	329
EDITORIALS	293	32d annual meeting, Mackinac Island, June 30-July 6, 1910	
Mackinac Island conference		Post-conference	
Recreation symposium and library schedules.		Children's Librarians' section	
Newspaper papers and indexes		Catalog section	
Problems of program-making		College and reference section	
American Library Institute and A. L. A. Council		Trustees' section	
National Education Association		Agricultural Libraries Round table	
AN ANATHEMA UPON FINGER-POSTS: ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT, AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, MACKINAC ISLAND CONFERENCE, 1910.— <i>N. D. C. Hodges</i>	295	Professional training section	
THE DETERIORATION OF NEWSPAPER PAPER.— <i>Frank P. Hill</i>	299	Government documents round table	
LIBRARY EFFICIENCY UNDER NEW CONDITIONS.— <i>Herbert Olin Brigham</i>	302	Report of Council	
SELECTION AND PRESERVATION OF AGRICULTURAL PERIODICALS.— <i>William M. Hepburn</i>	309	Report of Executive Board	
TECHNICAL BOOK EXHIBIT AT MACKINAC	311	Election of officers	
TRAINED LIBRARIANS IN PRISON LIBRARIES	311	STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS	330
PACIFIC NORTHWEST LIBRARY ASSOCIATION	312	New England library conference	
SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION	313	Louisiana	
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES	314	New York	
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES	315	Vermont	
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA	316	Wisconsin	
AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE	317	LIBRARY CLUBS	333
LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS	317	Ann Arbor	
NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION LIBRARY SECTION	318	Bay Path	
NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION PROCEEDINGS	319	LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND TRAINING CLASSES	333
MEETINGS AT BRUSSELS	319	Carnegie Library of Atlanta	
		Drexel Institute	
		New York State	
		Western Reserve University	
		Wisconsin	
		REVIEWS	337
		Morgan. A bibliography of Persius	
		Pearson. The library and the librarian	
		LIBRARY ECONOMY AND HISTORY	338
		Periodicals	
		American libraries	
		Foreign	
		Miscellaneous	
		GIFTS AND REQUESTS	344
		LIBRARIANS	344
		BIBLIOGRAPHY	346
		NOTES AND QUERIES	347
		HUMORS AND BLUNDERS	348

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

	PAGE		PAGE
Allen (Edw. G.) & Sons	inside front cover	Holliston Mills	11
Am. Art Annual	12	Jenkins (W. R.) Co.	3
A. L. A. Publishing Board	4th cover page	Library Journal	12
American Library Bindery	7	Library Supplies (Dealers in)	3
American News Company	8	Lowdermilk (W. H.) & Co.	3
Art Metal Construction Company	4	McClurg (A. C.) & Co.	9
Baker & Taylor Company	7	Publishers' Weekly, Office of	12
Baker's Great Book Shop	3	Putnam's (G. P.) Sons	6
Björck & Björjesen	3	Quaritch, Bernard	11
Books for Sale	3	Scribner's (Charles) Sons	11
Booksellers (Directory of)	3d cover page	Situations Wanted	3
Brockhaus, F. A.	10	Snead & Co. Iron Works	10
Chivers Book Binding Co.	6	Sotheman (H.) & Co.	8
Dura Binding Co.	12	Stevens (B. F.) & Brown	10
Emerson, Gilbert D.	11	Terquem, Em.	13
George, Henry	10	Tice & Lynch	11
Higgins (Charles M.) & Co.	9	Wanamaker, John	11

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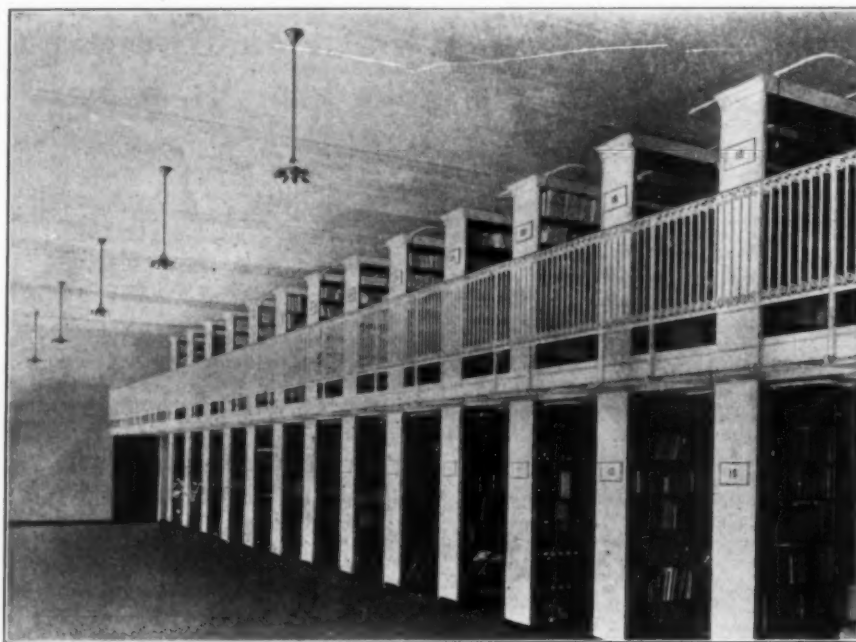
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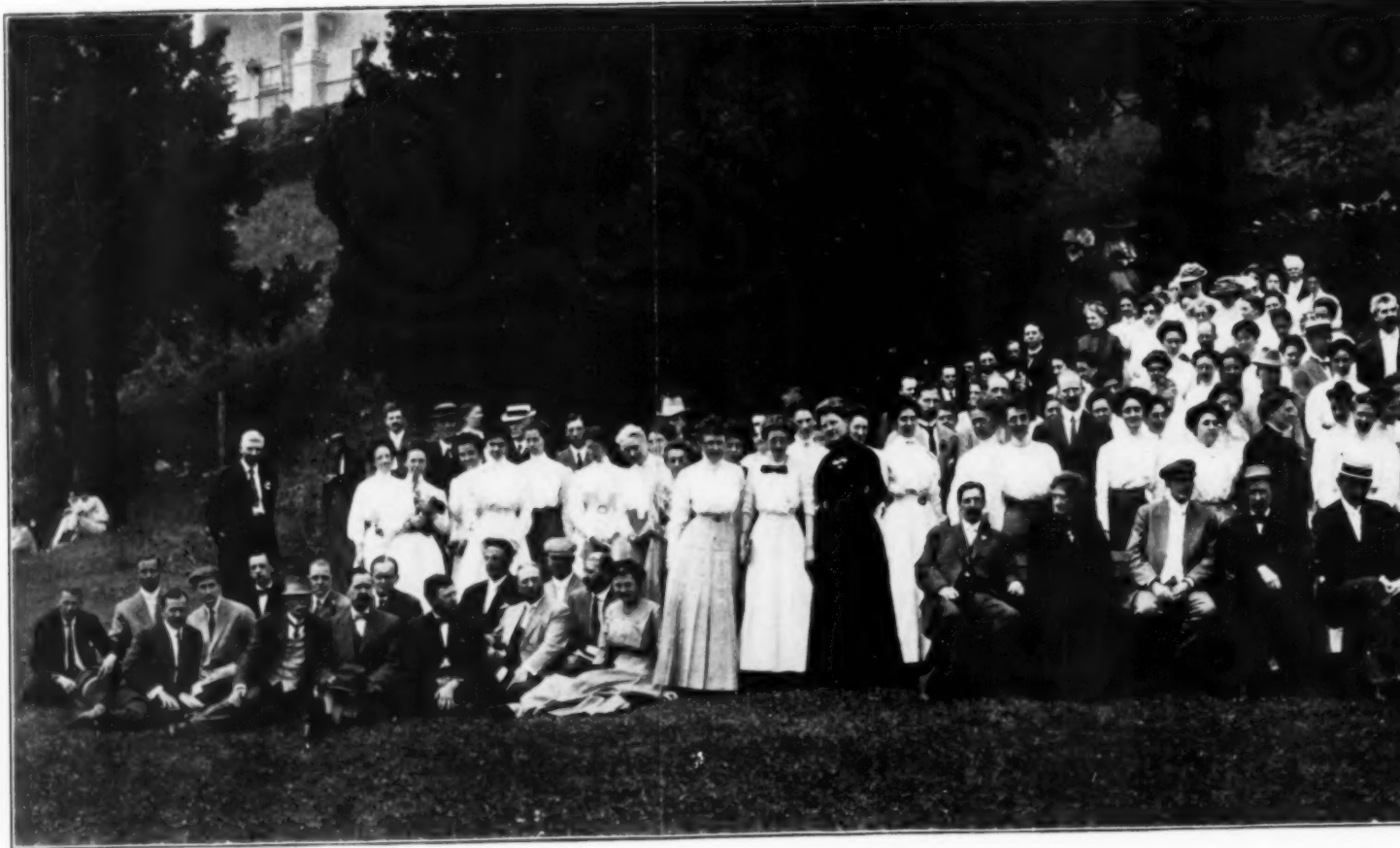
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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, MACKINAC ISLAND CONFERENCE, JUNE-JULY, 1910.



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THE Mackinac Island conference in numbers of attendance was somewhat less than the Minnetonka convention of two years ago, but in comfort of arrangements, after the first rush and the straightening out of a considerable number of hotel blunders were over, it was more satisfactory, due to the ample accommodations of the Grand Hotel. Representation was wide, and though the middle west contributed chiefly to the records of registration, yet nearly every state was included in the attendance, and even New Zealand was represented in greetings from Mr. Herbert Baillie of Wellington, who was himself at the convention of two years ago. The fact that the conference was the first since the establishment of headquarters and since the adoption of the new constitution contributed to its importance, and the report of the secretary which outlined the beginnings and future policy of the A. L. A. executive offices was of particular interest.

A SPIRIT of professional amity and of broad professional interest especially characterized the A. L. A. convention of Mackinac, breadth of outlook being emphasized by President Hodges in his president's address, the leading article of this issue. In it a plea is made for the close correlation of library with civic, philanthropic and social interests. The widening viewpoint which marks the trend of library work was evident, not only in the program for the general sessions, in which unity was somewhat sacrificed to diffusion of interest, but also in the variety and scope of the sectional meetings. Two addresses that contributed largely to the value of the conference were Dr. Graham Taylor's lecture on the playgrounds of Chicago, and the address of Dr. Judd, of the School of Education of Chicago University, who spoke as official representative of the N. E. A. on the subject of coöperation between library and school. Recreational features included in the program marked a distinctive note of the conference. Previous A. L. A. programs have closely followed the lines of "business" and

the introduction of singing and of the discussion of the less professional interests of librarians indicated an interesting acknowledgment of the personal aspects of librarianship. It was to be regretted, however, that there was no room for discussion at the general sessions.

IN the recreation symposium, conducted by Mr. Ranck, a serious contribution to the problems of librarianship was intended, though in the snap-shot presentations of favorite sports by several librarians, it was naturally presented "in lighter vein." As Mr. Ranck pointed out, in his introductory remarks to the symposium, the question of vacations and of relaxation, applied to any profession, is in itself matter for thoughtful consideration. If the presentation of the "librarian's recreations" at Mackinac bears fruit in a more flexible construction of the library schedule, in a keener response by the librarian to the vacation needs of his staff, in a more sympathetic attitude toward the arduous demands upon the nervous and physical force of the library worker, then Mr. Ranck's symposium has more than justified its place on the conference program. Librarians are still divided as advocates of the 42 or the 48 hour a week schedule, with some demanding more, some less, than these figures. The half-day, whole-day and no-day "off" a week each still has its supporters. To those who have seen the working efficiency of a library staff increase with the change from the 48 to the 42 hour a week schedule, the inference would seem to be that the amount of time lost in the smaller number of working hours is more than made up to the library by the resulting decrease of pressure upon the human machine. And while the defeat of all labor would lie, naturally, in an injudicious increase of leisure time, yet it is the rigid library schedule that in destroying the freedom of the worker proves itself an enemy to the very work for which it provides, and the importance of working conditions for a library staff cannot be placed too prominently before librarians and library trustees.

AN interesting contribution to the program, and one of serious professional value, was the consideration by Mr. Hill of the deterioration of newspaper papers, which is printed in full in these columns, and in connection with which a committee appointed by the A. L. A. will study the problem and confer with publishers with a view to improving conditions and thus increasing the permanency of newspaper records. In the *Publishers' Weekly* for June 18 extensive consideration is given to paper testing and methods of paper conservation, and it is planned in a future number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* to give further space to this important topic. Besides the technical question of newspaper papers, newspapers received attention in the program of the Special Library Association through the discussion of the needs of a newspaper index for American newspapers on the lines of the index published in the columns of the *London Times*. The announcement of the Artisans trade index in the *Special Libraries* for June is further proof of the progressive work being done along technical lines. A technical exhibit described elsewhere in this issue was one of the new and interesting features of the conference, and the discussion of the agricultural library problems and of legislative reference work were topics that aroused particular interest.

THE difficulties that year after year confront those responsible in an executive capacity for the library conferences are on the increase; and a successful meeting to-day requires more skilful manipulation of program subtleties, more judgment, restraint and broader vision than did the convention of 10 or 12 years ago. Attendance grows heavier and the subjects considered and activities and agencies represented, increase proportionately. To President Hodges and those responsible for the Mackinac meeting, appreciation should be accorded for the labor and thought involved in the planning and carrying out of the conference schedule.

IN connection with the adoption of the new constitution the new A. L. A. Council has naturally been under scrutiny, but it is yet too early to pass upon the professional value of this large deliberative body which only began active service to the Association

with its mid-winter meeting in Chicago and did not meet again until Mackinac. The Mackinac meetings of the Institute made up in a sense for its somewhat ineffective meeting at Bretton Woods and were characterized by a well thought out program and by discussion of considerable vitality. One of the arguments extended in favor of the Institute has been that it should stand as a clearing-house for ideas for the American Library Association, yet, in a measure, this is one of the purposes of the Council and a repetition of aims within bodies which in so large a measure duplicate membership would seem to involve a waste of force and organization. There is a continued division of opinion with regard to the Institute, the attitude of disfavor even being represented within its own ranks. A continuation of the Mackinac standard of Institute programs would tend to render its permanency more generally acceptable, at the same time it still seems open to question as to whether the Institute makes for a strengthening or lessening of the bonds of interest within the American Library Association.

At the recent annual convention of the National Education Association in Boston emphasis was given to the desirability of a joint meeting with the American Library Association, not necessarily involving a combination of program but the proximity of the two conventions. Two years ago the N. E. A. met in Cleveland at nearly the same time as the Minnetonka convention of the A. L. A., and delegates to the latter were able to stop in Cleveland on their way back from Minnetonka and attend some of the N. E. A. sessions. Plans for next year appear to indicate that the A. L. A. may meet either in Los Angeles or somewhere in southern California, and there is a possibility that the N. E. A. will meet in San Francisco. In such event, some active coöperation between the two meetings might be feasible. Within the last few years California has shown marked progress in library development and recent legislation with unusual provisions for library coördination has been under way. The appointment of Mr. Wright to Los Angeles should strengthen library interests in California and his selection for this post is matter for congratulation.

AN ANATHEMA UPON FINGER-POSTS: ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, MACKINAC ISLAND
CONFERENCE, 1910.

By N. D. C. HODGES, *Librarian Public Library, Cincinnati, Ohio*

I APPRECIATE that my title needs an apology. It came into existence in this way. I had finished my address, as I supposed, and had sat down in satisfaction to look over the reports of the opening exercises of previous conferences. Pride goeth before destruction and a haughty spirit before a fall. My fall came as I read the words of other presidents: "The subject of my address." There was no subject at the head of my address. I ran it through, hoping to find its subject somewhere in hiding; I searched dictionaries of quotations and dictionaries of synonyms, thinking that possibly they might know, when it dawned upon me that, floundering in my inkwell, I had brought forth an anathema upon finger-posts, and all my life through I had thought myself fond of finger-posts, they are in their idiosyncrasies so human. But not a word had I said about finger-posts, and I doubted whether my anathema would stand unless the name were inserted, so back to the beginning I went to make a fresh start.

In attacking a sociological problem I have often thought of some fabric, made not only of the warp and woof, but with threads worked into it running hither and thither in intricate design. Such a fabric is the interlacing of the many influences which combine to make the lived-in world. The fabric is without edges, there is no beginning or end, no first or last; it may be lifted anywhere and the meanderings of the threads followed, but with a comprehension of the whole far from complete.

There is an unendingness to sociological work, to library work. We are striving not for perfection, for beyond any stage of development we may reach there are yet many others which may be seen, and an infinitude of stages far beyond our powers even of conception. A great college president lays down his burden after forty years of successful

effort, and we do not see the stagnation of perfection, but the younger successor stepping in with fresh ideals, which he proceeds to realize as if the work of his predecessor had been merely preliminary.

It has been said, over and over again, that as a librarian no one need hope for fame, that as a historian or creator of literature one might reap such a reward, but only bread and butter by labor as a librarian. First and last this aloofness of fame has given me not a little concern, from which there was a short respite the other day, when I learned on the word of Confucius that the philosopher K'ung, wise enough in books, to remove the reproach that he was doing nothing to make his name famous, took to charioteering.

Within a few weeks the vulgar conception of a librarian was given in *The Nation* as a "distributor of books for recreational purposes and conservator of material for the scholar and investigator." It was added that librarians are wont to regard themselves as workers in the educational field, and may be credited with the wish to spread their ideas of the mission of books, and their influences as missionaries of the book, though all the while conscious that they are not recognized as a profession to the same extent as teachers. To account for this lack of recognition librarians were described as writing or speaking too exclusively of matters of technical detail, and of treating their subjects in a somewhat namby-pamby fashion. If this characterization is just, it is fortunate that few of them contribute articles on library matters to the periodical press at large, and that the number of books on library affairs and management is small when compared with the literary output of the teaching profession. The writer in *The Nation* softens this arraignment with some mild excuses, which you can look for if you like.

Crossing England from London to Liver-

pool, wrapped most of the way in fog, it was my fortune to have the fog lift for a few moments as we passed an old country church. The church was set apart, with no scar of modern industrialism upon the rural landscape of which it was the center. Aside from its use as a place of worship, such a church has a story to tell—the story of the joy of effort on the part of its builders, a joy which seems to have been unbounded. More than a church, as we understand that term, it was a center of social life; about it the people gathered by day to dance and play, and under the moonlight, we are told, fairies came to concoct their pranks for the good or ill of a happy-go-lucky folk.

Then our modern world was born, and all was stilled; the musical rounds of the games were stopped and the fairies driven away. It had all been the invention of the devil, grown men and women should not play, the world was passing into a new phase. Cromwell's soldiers, possibly through force of circumstances, beat down the exuberant ornament as manifesting only the enticing power of the evil one.

About that time, when raw manhood was trying to obliterate the conception of life's beauty, which had been little by little chiseled into stone, there was an idea rampant that books were doing more harm than good, and this largely because clever penmen had made them wondrous beautiful. While it is not strictly true, still beautiful things were looked upon as the devil's, and it was deemed safer to be without them. The libraries were broken up and the books scattered. But books asserted themselves; they were not to be downed, but were soon coming together again, were joined by those which had long been forgotten; and they are generally credited with having contributed in no small degree to the rebirth of the world.

It is the Puritan world which most concerns the public librarians, at least it did. In that world books of a kind were not eschewed. Harvard College was founded at once on their arrival by the American Puritans, and on the wall of my New England high school was a tablet giving the school's lineage back to a Latin school started in 1640 odd as a feeder of the college. I doubt the

devil's relishing Puritan books, and surely he would have denied the illuminations of the New England primer, to the decipherment of which by generations of infants may be traced much of Yankee ingenuity.

The whole Anglo-Saxon world has been a busy world; for two centuries preceding the last that world was constantly expanding. It stretched away to America, and in America towards the Mississippi; it carried its trade to China, to Africa, to South America and the Pacific. There were romance and adventure in that expansion, but when the world had been tracked over, and the adventure subsided, and factories were building, there arose the library cry, and it came from Ohio the same year as from Massachusetts and from the industrial counties of England. We look about and laud ourselves and our immediate predecessors for the creation of our type of public library, but is this type of library not a creation of its environment, while we are rather the ready husbandmen who nurture?

On the village greens of old England the people, invigorated by their outdoor life, gathered in their free hours for their games. They flocked to their churches, and compelled, by their crudely voiced public opinion, the recording in these of their happiest inspirations. That old life gone, there was recompense in the stirring adventure by sea and land. The bread-earning hours of the modern industrial operatives are devoid of everything that is human. It is not surprising that there is little love for work and that a tendency to mediocrity is manifested. As Munsterberg puts it: "Every feature of our social life shows an unwillingness to concentrate attention." The public press offers sensationalism, amusements degenerate, we even pay professional athletes to play our games, something which seemed hardly believable when as a child I was told this of the Chinese. Having reached this point, let us follow a thread leading in the opposite direction.

Tramping through the woods of New Jersey on the top of the palisades overlooking the Hudson, it was in bicycle days, I came upon a young fellow, say seventeen, stretched at full length, his wheel beside him, and a

book over which he could look upon one of the fairest views in America. The book had its place in this vision, though as likely as not more life insight passed over the pages than through them into that young brain. It may be that the boy had a long read, but I suspect not. It seems more likely that the book was but one element in the entourage with which the boy's mind was in harmony.

The philosophy of idleness is given by Dr. Gulick in his "Efficient life" somewhat as follows: "The best work that most of us do is not begun in our offices or at our desks, but when we are wandering in the woods or sitting with undirected thoughts. From somewhere at such times there flash into our minds those ideas that direct and control our lives, visions of how to do that which previously had seemed impossible, new aspirations, hopes and desires. Work is the process of realization. The careful balance and the great ideas come largely during quiet, and without being sought. The man who never takes time to do nothing will hardly do great things. He will hardly have epoch-making ideas or stimulating ideals." If our books in some subtle way may draw us from ourselves, are they not serving a good purpose?

There is another manner of reading, and that is the manner of him who can follow a course of reading. The beings with this gift are to be seen, in no small numbers, in our reading rooms day in and day out. Upon them I gaze with ill-concealed awe. I calculate upon the volume of erudition passing in, and so carefully preserved. Such, as I understand it, are the perfect readers. It is our effort from one year's end to the other to make of our young patrons good readers. I think that I have never known anything but the utmost scorn manifested for the dreamy reader. Don't let your thoughts wander, read the best hundred books. Such is the advice we lavish.

Finally, the library is a great store-house of knowledge, and there are coöperative store-houses, or ought to be, and busy men and women dip here and dip there to gather bits of wisdom, which aid in the concoction of new and wondrous elixirs. To all this I subscribe.

There is one important characteristic of

our work — there is a chance that the knowledge contained in books can be labelled, and that we are trying to do. The effort leads to our technique, which is fascinating but not inspiring. It does not appeal to the public. It is not worth writing about in the magazines. Other social workers are studying human beings, especially the weaknesses and foibles of human beings. The classification and labelling of these multifarious weaknesses and their combinations, even if it could be accomplished, would be of little avail. It is a question of personality in the student whether results worth while are obtained.

Looking through the program for one of the season's congresses, I saw repeated over and over again the purpose to send people home with definite ideas which could be applied to the day's work. The inference is that from previous congresses people have been sent home without definite ideas. I wonder whether the greatest good will not be from the over-powering of ideas, half thought out and half inchoate, which will carry the people through the day's work.

The prominence given those words (something to carry home) gives me reason for querying whether the aid we can render in the development of mankind does not resemble that which the farmer gives his growing crops. The farmer does not seize upon his corn and draw it by main force from the seed through the various stages of its growth. First, selecting good seed, the offspring of good ancestors, he plants this in well fertilized and plowed soil, protects it from drought, from overpowering weeds and from marauding insects, making the conditions of growth the most favorable, but leaving the resulting product to the inherent capacities of the plant. With some, sound husbandry is instinctive; others may gain by practice a certain degree of skill. There is a German proverb that the stupidest peasant has the largest potatoes, always supposing that the largest are the best. The congresses plan to send their members home with full knowledge of how to get results, but the best workers show us results, seldom giving generalizations which can be followed by the uninspired.

There may never have been a merry past, though it is our fancy to think so. It makes little difference whether we are striving to regain that which we have lost, or are striving to bring into existence a human state of greater joy than any so far realized. I will even turn back and scratch out striving and insert the simple word living. Striving people irritate me. With the first and controlling element in the struggle for existence, a good measure of human selfishness, we need not concern ourselves. Of the useful drudgery of the world, we do our part in furnishing information, mere bald facts from our stores of facts. For the hours of recreation we have something to offer in our fiction, biography and travel. For the inspirational moments, our best books, best in matter, best in style and best in mechanical execution, should be ready.

St. Jerome has been called, unjustly if you like, the patron saint of leisure. He can be seen in most of his pictures gazing across the pages of a folio, through an open window at green trees and flowers, at some object of art on the wall of his faultlessly furnished study, or, best of all, at his dog, who knows him for a trifle, and is ready for another caress. The inspirational value of folios is no more. Twentieth century inspiration, so far as it is to come from books, must be looked for over duodecimos.

There is the delightful lawlessness of human nature in this inspirational value of books, as there is in the love of song and dance and play, in the love of wandering through woods, though one does not catalog the trees. We shall hear more of this in the symposium on recreation. Perhaps in this, as in our story telling and our picture gazing, we may find a way out of our old character of distributors and keepers of books.

Last year coöperation among libraries was the feature of the program. The principle of coöperation has been generally approved in its various forms as already practiced or proposed. Coöperation is a question of administration. The public is interested when told of its existence, and is pleased when reaping some of its benefits, but coöperation in the handling of books is no more than a duty of the distributor and conservator of books.

How is it with coöperation in the handling of human beings? The public libraries have been called into existence in industrial communities apparently to assist in relieving the strain arising from the monotony of modern industrial employment. Playgrounds, sensational journalism, dance halls, moving picture shows, ball games, sunshine societies, social settlements are all coadjutors. It would be well if some day we were to have a coöperative conference, at which we should lay aside, for the most part, consideration of our administrative snags, and have heart to heart talks with those who are answering in such varied ways the unspoken appeals of the lever haulers and pedal kickers. We shall have some of this in the session of the Children's Section, and some in Mr. Taylor's address on "Playgrounds." The need of recreation for ourselves will be brought out in the symposium at the third general session.

The recreational reading which we cater to does good. The inspirational reading, bad as it is according to some standards, yet has its advocates. The perfect reading, the result of the growth of voluntary attention, maketh a full man. What mattereth it if this full man's mind be obsessed by the printed book? Such reading is no more than a harmless vice. It is hardly conceivable that through much reading the mental powers of observation and reason could be atrophied when there results the brilliantly crystallized mind which we all know in one class of these full men, whom we call doctrinaires. The doctrinaires give us pause; they seem to see much further than ordinary mortals. I cannot say that I ever heard of a library doctrinaire. Perhaps one might be found, and we should then have a bellwether to lead us out of the maze in which, as mortals, we are involved.

Only another vain hope! The doctrinaire's clear sight is in fields in which he himself is not called upon to wander. In his own field he has no clearer vision than his every day associates. Let us gaze with St. Jerome upon a world full of beauty and contentedly follow that blind guide, the idealist

"Whose soul sees the perfect
Which his eyes seek in vain."

THE DETERIORATION OF NEWSPAPER PAPER *

BY FRANK P. HILL, *Librarian Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

At the conference of librarians held at Bretton Woods in 1909, Mr. Chivers presented the subject of "The paper of leading library books" in such a thorough and valuable manner that it aroused discussion and interest, not only among those in attendance, but of the library profession generally, both here and abroad. He dealt chiefly with the quality of the paper used in the popular fiction of the day and books for children, which represent the classes of books most largely used in our libraries and most frequently needing rebinding and replacing.

The substitution of cheap wood pulp paper for that made from rags in the stock used for our daily newspapers presents another problem, and it is of that which I wish to speak to-day, for if book paper is bad, that used for newspapers is worse.

My attention was recently called to the necessity for rebinding some of the Brooklyn and Manhattan papers in our library. Upon examination it was found that in many instances papers published within the last forty years had begun to discolor and crumble to such an extent that it would hardly pay to bind those which had been folded for any length of time. Further investigation showed that practically all of these newspapers were printed on cheap wood pulp paper, which carries with it the seeds of early decay, and that the life of a periodical printed on this inferior stock is not likely to be more than fifty years.

This is a serious matter and demands the attention of publishers and librarians throughout the country. It means that the material for history contained in the newspapers will

not be available after the period mentioned, and that all such historical record will eventually disappear unless provision is made for reprinting or preserving the volumes as they exist at present. The historian depends to such an extent upon newspapers for his data that it will mean a serious loss if some preservative process cannot be found. We can very well bear the loss of many books printed upon wood pulp paper, but the loss of newspapers containing the events of the day would be one which would be felt for all time. It would seem possible that some means might be provided whereby, for filing purposes, a better paper would be used for newspapers. The matter is presented at this time for the purpose of calling the attention of the publishers and librarians to the necessity for a better quality of paper for such files of newspapers as are to be preserved.

As soon as the condition of the files of the Brooklyn Public Library was discovered a circular was sent to some of the prominent newspaper publishers asking (1) the result of their experience; (2) whether a better grade of paper was being used for running off extra copies for their own files; (3) what, if any, means were being taken to preserve the files in their own offices. It was hoped as a result of the circular that definite measures of improvement would be suggested. From responses received it is evident that there is a desire on the part of the publishers to meet the requirements of librarians and others on this subject; and it is likely that a conference of publishers and librarians will be held in the near future to consider the feasibility of printing some copies on better paper, but the answers showed that no special paper was used and that no means were taken to preserve (by reprinting or by chemical process) those in the worst condition.

Inquiries were also sent to various manufacturers of paper with no better result. No encouragement was received from this source except that one manufacturer thought that some newspaper publishers were using a better grade, and another, that he had just the paper which ought to be used. It was stated

*Read at Mackinac Island Conference, American Library Association, July 6, 1910.

"Prof. Justin Winsor, foreseeing that in course of time the issues printed in the ordinary newspapers of to-day must end in dust, 20 or 30 years ago tried to induce the publishers of the leading daily newspapers of Boston to have a few copies of each issue printed on paper of extra good and durable quality, for the files of the Boston Public Library with which he was connected. But his efforts were in vain, because as the proprietors of the journals put it, it was 'too much fuss.'"—LIBRARY JOURNAL, v. 16, p. 242.

that two New York publishers used a better grade of paper for a few additional copies, but returns from these papers indicate that no difference is made at the present time. We have not found any newspaper that runs off extra copies on a better grade.

There appear, in fact, to be two very strong objections to striking off special copies for filing purposes. The first is that the better grades of paper are not made to fit the large rolls used in printing presses; the second that the limited number of subscribers who would purchase such an edition would not compensate the publishers for the increased cost of the paper and the expense of changing rolls.

Inasmuch, therefore, as it is hardly probable that publishers will agree to strike off a special edition of their publication on a paper better suited to binding, two other methods are possible for preserving the valuable material stored in newspapers already printed on the cheap grade paper: (1) by reprinting; (2) by the use of some chemical process as a preservative.

The first is eliminated because of its expense. This would be greater than that of striking off extra copies on better paper in the beginning.

It is undoubtedly true that the quality of paper, in common with the quality of other articles of commerce, has suffered because the demand for a high class material is so small.

In the early 60's, when wood pulp was first used in this country, and the early 70's the grade was higher than that of paper made between 1876 and 1886, improving in the 90's, and being still better since 1900. If only the better grades now manufactured were used there would be less cause for complaint. The enormous quantity of paper required is another reason for the cheap quality used. A newspaper with a circulation of about one-half million copies per day consumes 185 tons of paper every week, and practically all of the half million copies serve their purpose and may be destroyed almost as soon as they are issued. For this reason publishers have heretofore been chiefly interested in getting the cheapest possible paper for their purpose. As a general thing, the 3-cent newspapers use a better grade than do those papers selling for 1 or even 2 cents, but all the 3-cent newspapers do not use the best paper, as the

files of the Brooklyn Public Library show. One of this price, printed in 1905, shows marked indications of deterioration.

The publishers of some of our daily journals have shown a marked interest in the subject. The *Brooklyn Eagle*, for example, as soon as the matter was called to its attention, instituted an investigation and has printed several articles on the subject. A reporter of the paper called at the office of Albrecht Pagenstecher, 41 Park Row, New York, the man who first introduced the wood pulp paper process into this country. Mr. Pagenstecher, Sr., was out of town, but his son, who is thoroughly conversant with the paper business, consented to discuss the situation as follows:

"Until the end of the 60's all paper manufactured in the United States was made entirely of rags, the cheapest grades selling for something like 15 cents per pound. The notion that paper could be made from wood pulp was formed in Germany. The story goes that the inventor of the process was walking through the woods one day when his attention was called to a large wasp's nest hanging from a tree. He wondered idly where the wasps could have secured the paper to make their nests, examined the material more closely, and came to the conclusion that it was nothing more than chewed wood. He experimented until he found that wood after being ground to a pulp could be rolled out into paper. About 1850 several paper mills on a small scale were established in Germany.

"Hearing of this process, Albrecht Pagenstecher, of Osnabruck, who was at that time an exporter, decided shortly after the Civil War to buy a couple of the stone grinders and send them to the United States. He shipped them to Curtisville, Mass., sent along a mechanic to set them up and operate them, and then asked the American manufacturers to have a look at the new process. But they took no stock in it, and it required some time before any of them bought grinders. Pagenstecher meanwhile established mills of his own, bought power on the Hudson River, and as a result of his faith and enterprise the use of wood to make paper became general about 1870. Paper dropped quickly from its former price of 15 c. to 10 c. and even 5 c. a pound.

"But even up to 1890 this ground wood

paper still contained 25 per cent. of rags, it being necessary to put in this amount to make the paper strong enough to pass over the paper-making machine and subsequently through the newspaper process. Then, early in the 90's, the sulphide process was introduced, in which mixture of chemicals in liquid form takes the place of rags. The mechanical pulp, produced by grinding the wood under hydraulic pressure, and the chemical pulp, produced by cooking the wood in a mixture of sulphur, water and lime, are mixed together in different proportions, depending on the quality of the paper that is to be produced."

This further reduced the cost of paper, but in the opinion of Mr. Pagenstecher still further reduced the paper's power of resistance to wear and tear. "I do not believe," he said, "that the sulphide process paper is as strong as the 25 per cent. rags paper."

"This difficulty with newspaper files has been called to our attention several times, and I confess that we are unable to suggest a remedy. So far as I know, there is no preservative on the market that would give newspapers a better wearing quality. The only thing to do, in my opinion, is to print the number of papers required for filing purposes on a better grade of paper. The expense of an extra roll of good paper would not be great, and the papers could be run off after the press had turned out the regular issue."

Mr. Pagenstecher offered to write to Prof. Herzberg, of the University of Berlin, who is at the head of the Government testing office, where all the paper sold to the government undergoes a special test to determine its quality. In the early part of June a reply was received from Prof. Herzberg to the effect that experiments recently initiated by the German Governmental Paper Testing Institute of Berlin have resulted in producing a liquid mixture by the use of which wood pulp paper may be indefinitely preserved. The method as described by Prof. Herzberg is as follows:

"We have recently given much thought to the matter of preserving crumbling and decaying papers and have secured some excellent results. There is a way of making old and brittle newspapers usable. They can be put back into condition so that they may

be read and preserved for centuries to come. Our method is to dip the sheets, one by one, into a cellit solution, and then hang them up to dry. If their condition makes it impossible to hang them up, they may be dried by being spread on large meshed nets. This treatment binds the sheets, does not damage the paper body and makes it possible to preserve newspapers for a long time.

"The solution used in the experiment was prepared in the institute. It can be purchased from the Technical Department of the Friedrich Bayer & Co. color factories of Elberfeld, Germany. I should suggest the importation of several quarts of this mixture for experimental purposes.

"The success of this treatment is very surprising. Sheets which before were rotting and about to fall to pieces can be handled readily, and acquire a parchment-like firmness. If, after an interval of several decades, it should be found necessary to repeat immersion in the solution, this will not damage the paper, and it would seem that in this way published matter might be preserved for centuries."

The news of this discovery will be joyfully welcomed by librarians and historical institutions everywhere and thorough tests should be made of the process.

It may be found perfectly feasible to apply the preparation to paper issued from now on, but there will still remain the problem of the volumes already bound, since it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to treat these volumes page by page with the solution, because the size of the sheets and the weakened condition of the paper would make it practically impossible to handle them.

If publishers can be made to see that it is to their interest as well as ours to have their publications preserved, they may be willing to print a few copies of each issue on paper which has been treated with this chemical in the roll. They may also be willing to cooperate with us in finding the best way of dealing with the bound pages.

The only practical suggestion I have to offer at this time is that a committee from this Association be appointed to confer with publishers on the subject of the deterioration of newspaper paper, with the hope of finding a practical remedy for existing conditions.

LIBRARY EFFICIENCY UNDER NEW CONDITIONS*

BY HERBERT OLIN BRIGHAM, *Librarian, Rhode Island State Library*

LET us start our discussion by defining the word "efficiency." The ratio of useful work or the effect produced to the energy expended in producing it, appears to be the definition which best fits this particular theme and which may be called the text of this address.

The library, during its several centuries of active or inactive work, has shown a varying degree of efficiency. This efficiency may be partly due to the library and its contents, to the librarian and his ability, to the form of service rendered by the library, and even by the class of readers who patronize it. The earlier libraries, as we all know, were scholastic in type. Their custodians jealously guarded their treasures, and their chief value lay in the fact that they saved for future generations the rare and precious documents of the Greek and Latin eras. The scope of this paper does not permit an exhaustive account of these early beginnings. Through the kindness of Mr. Dana and Mr. Kent we have been introduced to John Dury, a man of many parts, who, in a series of letters to Samuel Hartlib, sets forth his ideas of "librarie-keeping," and some of his advice is well worth taking in our modern days. I only wish that time would allow me to quote at some length from this old philosopher of the sixteenth century. He says:

"It is true that a fair Librarie, is not onely an ornament and credit to the place where it is; but an useful commoditie by it self to the publick; yet in effect it is no more than a dead Bodie as now it is constituted, in comparison of what it might bee, if it were animated with a publick Spirit to keep and use it, and ordered as it might bee for publick service."

Here is one of the first suggestions of efficiency.

Mr. Dana has also given us that delightful discourse on the qualities and duties of the librarian by Des Houssaye, delivered at the Sorbonne in 1780. In this address the eminent abbe glorifies the position of a librarian, and shows us that even in those days the li-

brarian was, as he expressed it, "the friend and intelligent guide to all the scholars who may visit him." He thus describes the duty of a librarian:

"Forgetting himself, on the contrary, and laying aside all occupations, he will lead them forward with a cheerful interest, taking pleasure in introducing them to his library; he will examine with them all its parts and divisions; everything precious or rare that it may contain he will himself put before them. Should a particular book appear to be even of passing interest to one of his guests, he will quickly seize the occasion, and obligingly place it at his service; he will even, moreover, have the delicate attention to lay open before him all the books relating to the same subject, in order to make his researches easier and more complete."

Legislative reference workers please take notice! Des Houssaye continues: "The custodian of a literary deposit should especially guard himself against that unfortunate disposition which would render him, like the dragon in the fable, jealous of the treasures entrusted to his keeping, and lead him to conceal from the inspection of the public riches which had been brought together solely with the view of being placed at its disposition."

And, last of all, we must not forget our dear old friend Jared Bean and his delightful companion, "Master Enoch Sneed." Jared was not a librarian, he was a library keeper, and, as far as I may judge, a misogynist. In fact the longer you associate with Jared the more intimate you become, and you leave him with a feeling of good humor if only he would not have added to his little discourse that "Cure for rattlesnake bite." If Jared were to return to earth to-day he would be surprised at many features of library work, but none, in my opinion, would be more astonishing to him than the extraordinary creative energy of some of our modern librarians. He would find the true and the false side by side, Cardelius hand in hand with John Dury.

In later days the demand for reading produced the proprietary libraries which catered to the cultured element in the community and were the forerunners of the great modern library. The men who presided over these institutions were scholars, versed in

*Read at Mackinac Island Conference, American Library Association, before National Association of State Libraries, July 1, 1910.

the knowledge of book lore; moreover, they had an intimate acquaintance with their respective libraries. Side by side with these early book collections were the libraries maintained by the universities and colleges of those days. It was before the time of required readings and of reservations, but those old libraries were used in an intimate and friendly way.

These libraries catered to the cultured element in the community and utterly failed to reach the vast reading public which has since sprung into being. They were without exception libraries for reference, and they performed their functions admirably. Judged by modern standards their efficiency was on a low plane. They were not administered under business conditions, and there was not that vast and complex system which characterizes the libraries of the present day. It would have been an offense to those early pioneers in the library field to have even suggested some of our modern devices. These libraries were, first of all, a retreat from the world and its cares. Originally housed in the monasteries, later they were placed in quiet, even obscure corners, away from the marts of business and commerce.

Then came what might be called the transition period in library work, marked by the development of system and the establishment of uniform usage in method. During this period library schools were established, classification created, indexes and catalogs devised. In the development of these projects four names stand out in strong relief—Cutter, Dewey, Fletcher and Poole.

Much of this early work was experimental, but the standard of efficiency was slowly improving. The library had not fully adopted business methods, and the definite relationship of efficiency to the expense involved was not easily ascertainable. The experience of years and the qualitative analysis of the work could only come after several decades of actual experience with the various methods and devices created by the ingenious minds of these early organizers.

It is the purpose of this paper to study the efficiency of the library as exemplified at the present time and under the conditions that now exist. The basis of efficiency is first of

all the equipment, which includes the books and the building or buildings wherein they are housed; secondly, the working staff, and lastly the patrons of the library. The building, one of the most necessary factors in efficiency, has been the subject of much discussion and the problems thereby created have produced a distinct type of architecture. The library building, thanks to the generosity of one whose name is linked to the end of finite time with the library movement, has become an architectural feature of nearly every city and town in the United States, and the power of the library raised to a transcendent height as compared with a similar position fifteen or even ten years ago. As a part of efficiency there has developed an architectural harmony with the utilitarian needs of the service which is most marked.

The books are the crucial test of efficiency. They become companions for the book-lover, tools for the worker and guide books for the student. The books may be likened to a collection of metals; the rare and precious stones are represented by the works of the great writers; the composites and amalgams by volumes which have in them the blended qualities of the good and the bad; the serviceable books which correspond to the grosser metals, and the deceptive volumes which in a way are the "fool's gold" of the book world. To these should be added the dross which accumulates like refuse in the gold mine. The multiplicity of books creates a complex problem. In every line of activity the publishers are producing vast quantities of books of varying degrees of usefulness and value. Our shelves are overloaded and our book funds unable to cope with the steady stream of new productions. It is the period of the minutiae in literature, the pre-eminence of the unimportant and the creation of the unessential. The preservation of this gigantic mass is insuperable.

Charles Francis Adams, of the Massachusetts Historical Society, in a recent address, deplored this growing evil. In presenting his argument he reviewed the accumulations of six generations, and showed that the mass of material in this long period of time was almost nothing, and he has discovered that in the present period the other extreme has

been reached, creating in itself a problem of a monumental nature. He notes the present tendency to preserve material of slight value, and shows the results as exemplified in our overloaded museums and libraries. He considers that much of this material could be swept out of existence with little loss to the world of scholarship. He says: "The stolid indifference of the fathers has passed in the children into what is little less than a craze of indiscriminate preservation." He continues: "Moreover, not only do we accumulate too much, but, regardless of cost, space or utility, we duplicate these excessive accumulations. Space, money, thought and labor—all should be devoted to the accomplishment of one well-defined result. Miscellaneous literature and collections, no matter how tempting; works of art or of archæology, no matter how rare, both can and assuredly will find a more appropriate place elsewhere, in libraries and museums especially designed for their reception, display and study."

The librarian and curator will eventually realize that this world of ours is as respects its accumulations passing out of the book-worm and provincial phase. The period of miscellaneous, accidental and duplicated collections is over, and civilization is entering on an epoch of collectivism and concentration.

While I cannot entirely agree with all of Mr. Adam's conclusions, I see in the judgment of that learned gentleman a warning that we all should heed. Already the enlightened men who are controlling our museums have discovered the need of selection in their exhibits and the heterogeneous mass of family keepsakes has been removed to store-rooms and to the scrap heap. Yet, on the other hand, the librarian must have an accretive faculty, but held within restraint. The problem of the multiplicity of books is a most difficult one. It stimulates the growth of ill-assorted collections where distinction between the worthy and the unworthy is impossible to ascertain. It causes a surplus of material which in itself is pure wasted energy.

One may summarize the possible remedies for this condition as follows: selection, evaluation, segregation, coördination and coöperation. In these days the problem of selection

is not extremely difficult. The A. L. A. catalog and monthly book lists solve many perplexing problems, and in addition there are other qualitative lists of more or less merit. In spite of great care inferior books will creep into a collection, and the inability to reject gifts is a powerful detriment to quality. Local needs must frequently be consulted and the whims of trustees must be complied with. Many times in purchasing a book we invest the money in an expensive work where a cheaper edition would be equally as serviceable. The library must also cope with the problems of worthless fiction and with the class of book which borders on the domain of indecency.

Evaluation is becoming more and more a question of moment. Discrimination in book purchasing requires a high degree of evaluation. A recent tendency to make inserts and cross references on the catalog cards is a move in the right direction. The stumbling block which confronts us is the difficulty of obtaining suitable persons to evaluate the books. Eventually much of this work will come under the A. L. A., and the aid to the confused librarian will be most welcome.

Segregation in a sense is an extension of selection, and even trespasses on the line of coördination. It aims to group the genealogies in one library, the history material in another book center, and the works of art in still another library which, for one cause or another, have special reasons for collecting these several lines. In the cities of moderate size this scheme has been worked out with a fair degree of success, and doubtless the idea could be extended to the library centers of Chicago and New York.

Coöperation has also been given a great degree of publicity, and several schemes for working together have been outlined. One need only mention coöperative book selection by the several libraries in a community (an entirely feasible method), occasional meeting of heads of libraries for discussion of common interests, and a determination of restricted areas of activity. All this, if properly administered, means a gain in efficiency, and that is why it is discussed in this paper.

On the other hand, the cross that has been mentioned has a certain bibliographical value and will doubtless, in the future, cause the

creation of great central collections. We already have in the Library of Congress a collection of this character, and time will doubtless show the necessity of similar libraries of lesser scope in other large centers of the country. Storage collections will be formed which will become reservoir libraries for extensive areas and will create a pronounced extension of the inter-library loan system. These large central libraries will become clearing houses for the smaller libraries in their immediate vicinity, and the development of the "want and offer" system of obtaining books will restrict the purchases in certain classes. Volumes of slight importance will find their way to these reservoir libraries, and will be obtained from this source through the inter-library loan. In the larger cities several libraries may find in cooperative storage a solution of the problem that will cause an economical saving, as the ground value and up-keep will be less than in the main libraries. On the other hand, it will necessitate a distributing service of more or less extent. Storage collections will reduce the initial cost of care, of service and of preparation for the shelf, and in addition the slight delay in obtaining the volume will be offset by the inevitable completeness of the collection. The participants in one or another of these plans may be the Library of Congress, some of the large city libraries, or certain state libraries. In many cases the state library is the focal center of library activity, located as it is in many instances at the geographical and commercial center of the state. It is most natural that the reservoir libraries should be established under the roof of the state building, and that the taxpayers of the entire state should pay for the up-keep and care of these storage volumes. The development of some definite plan along these general lines will present many features of increased efficiency.

The next basis of efficiency is the working staff, which becomes, in nearly every instance, a most powerful aid or a distinct hindrance to efficiency. Training, personality, knowledge of the library, general information, discipline and ambition all become potent factors to create efficiency or its reverse in the working staff. To these might be added a number of traits which, if exemplified, would bear their part in creating an efficient library as-

sistant. Such, for example, as mental equipment, scholarship, power of application, knowledge of books, business habits, executive ability, tact and personal appearance. Training may be through apprenticeship or by means of a library school, and in one case you may fail to get results by apprenticeship or you may turn out of the library school an over-trained assistant. It altogether depends upon the individual personality and the service requirements of the future position. It goes without saying that a well-trained man or woman has a better chance than one who has had a modicum of training. In securing assistants I think that nearly all of us judge by personality. We all make errors in judgment, but as a rule a pleasing presence is an excellent asset. The impression on the patron is much enhanced by amiability, accuracy, poise and stability. The value of an assistant is much increased by a thorough knowledge of the contents of the library. With the continued growth of the larger libraries and the constantly widening range of research, it is becoming impossible for us to know our libraries; but many members of the staff utterly depend upon the card catalog for their entire source of information and fail to tax their memories to the slightest degree. You will invariably find that these people are lacking in general information, which is that broad knowledge obtained through environment, education and travel. The study of mnemonics is useless if a person is not habituated to training the mind, and in my belief one-half the value of a good assistant lies in a retentive memory.

Discipline is one of the essentials of efficiency. Rules and regulations posted all over the library are useless if the morale of the staff is weak. It is not a vital problem in a small library, but it is a greater factor in efficiency than people realize. Ambition may be scarcely recognized as a part of the efficiency of a library. Undoubtedly an ambitious assistant has a strong influence over others, and the chronic grumbler on the staff has an insidious influence which is sometimes scarcely detectable, and the head librarian, unaware of the cause of the defection, is unable to put his hand upon the source of the trouble.

The patrons of the library play a part in

keeping up the standard of efficiency. The intelligent user of the library may or may not work to that end, as oftentimes persons of cultivation become more carping in their criticism and by their excessive demands create friction and annoyance. The foreign element in the community have a great respect for the library and, as a rule, obey its regulations, but oftentimes their lack of knowledge of our language requires a greater degree of individual attention.

Relation of efficiency to expense. The library in its balance sheet should show a fixed income derived from the aid of the state, from the support of the city or town, from endowment and from gift, and, on the other hand, should show an expense for building, interest on the investment, equipment, supplies, service, books and binding. To this should be added a factor of the library economy which is in no sense a financial one, but which I have termed for want of a better phrase "the *value*." Considering the items of expense as enumerated, the building and its care presents a few problems. An old structure is often false economy. The upkeep of an antiquated building is much more expensive than a new one, but, on the other hand, the new building frequently increases the cost of operation. This, however, is offset by the augmented use which an up-to-date structure invariably creates. The standard of equipment somewhat depends upon the wealth of the library. There is a happy medium between extravagance and cheapness, but a little ingenuity in selecting the equipment may often produce desirable results. Supplies of a library are frequently purchased without regard to saving in expense. Where certain articles are obtained in large quantities, buying of first hands is a decided advantage and often saves a large amount. The introduction of vacuum cleaners and other modern devices which in themselves require a large outlay at the outset doubtless are savers in the long run.

The quality of service in a library is frequently disregarded. In the smaller libraries the staff frequently consists of volunteers, who are often inefficient. In selecting a librarian, a library board aiming to obtain the best, secures too high grade a man who is far above his position and soon seeks larger

fields of usefulness. On the other hand, bargaining for an inexpensive and low grade library head is even more injudicious. Today the salary list is one of the biggest problems in the library field. A library does not show and never can show a book profit, and a librarian sees himself outstripped in financial gain by his associates in the business world. Commercial life offers greater opportunities and in some instances greater rewards, but the emoluments of library work cannot be ignored, and men will continue to reject the advances of the business world and in spite of monetary sacrifices stick to their chosen profession. In this respect the library profession must be regarded in the same light as the ministry and the teaching profession.

Books are naturally the main expense of the library, and as they are in every sense the stock-in-trade it is most essential that the library shelves should be well filled with properly selected volumes rather than that additional expense should be placed in rare marbles in the rotundas or elaborate carvings on the pediments. Expenditure for binding, which is a part of book expense, is almost invariably a deferred outlay. In many of our libraries too little attention is paid to this side of the work. It not only increases the life of the book, but adds so much to the appearance of the library. In recent days we have had more or less information about book restoration and binding preservations; we shall in the future doubtless use many of these devices in order to save our leather bound books.

The sources of possible income of the library have already been noted. The state support should be rational and properly distributed, the civic support should be adequate and in keeping with the size and wealth of the city, and in addition a strong endowment fund should be maintained. The last source of income is gifts, which may come through donation or by solicitation. It may be added that the receipt of gifts may be stimulated by judicious and proper forethought.

The proper balance between the income and the expense is only obtained by careful financial administration. It is impossible to lay down hard and fast rules in this respect.

The difference in type of library and the varying sources of income create distinct methods of financial management.

The "value" of the library is outside the domain of calculation. It is the unconscious influence exerted; it is, in a certain sense, the good will of the library. The institution becomes a distinct aid for the community, and is either powerful and far-reaching or weak and restricted in its influence. In its relation to the patrons it reaches out toward the individual. Its aid is unknown, unappreciable and unestimable. Recently a reference librarian alluded to this matter and called my attention to several striking instances of this side of library work. The influence on the young school boy in his first use of the library, on the young man in a strange city, on the book loving reader, on the keen student of research, is too deep, too subtle to be capable of analysis.

The library in its cultural value stands with art, music and the aesthetic influences. The cultural value can only be approximated, and beyond that you have the indefinable value which in a sense is the specific effect of the entire library movement. The library should be judged by the results on the readers and not by machinery. Considered from this point of view analysis of income and expense are as naught. Personality counts. You cannot estimate the influence of Justin Winsor, William F. Poole, C. A. Cutter or Melvil Dewey by analytic methods.

The relation of efficiency to energy depends somewhat upon the comparative value of the varying line of activity, and also upon the local needs and conditions of the specific library. In estimating the value in ratio to the energy expended, one cannot draw positive deductions. One can only approximate the results at the conclusion of a given year, and can only judge the comparative strength or value of a given department by indefinite and indefinable standards.

This brings us by an easy step to the question of statistics. There are certain fundamental statistics which must naturally find their way into every library report. On the financial side are the treasurer's statements and distribution of book funds, and on the administrative side the stock of the library, the accessions and circulation. Reaching out

beyond these figures we have the circulation per volume, the number of book users divided by sex, age and even race and color. Some time ago some one tried to ascertain what a library report should contain, and if the advice was followed in its entirety the report would be bulky and replete with figures containing what might be considered in part a useless mass of information. I should err in the other direction and omit from the library report much material that now creeps into many of the reports of the larger libraries. I do not mean to imply that we should discard valuable statistical data, but that we should judge the library report somewhat by its use, eighty or one hundred pages of carefully tabulated material in some respects is inferior to a dozen or twenty pages of well-digested and carefully compiled material. What we need is a greater degree of uniformity in our library statistics, and the tabular information presented in our reports confined almost entirely to certain fundamental figures. My own experience as chairman of a committee appointed by this Association to compile statistics of state librarians, indicates clearly the hopelessness of attempting to present comparative statistics of libraries even of the same general class. Statistics only add to efficiency when they are compiled with the minimum of cost and the maximum of value.

Some of the factors which prevent library efficiency are the incompetent librarian, inactive trustees, apathetic public, politics, improper selection of books, insufficient funds and crowded quarters. The inefficient librarian is sometimes merely a misfit. He may have mistaken his calling, and should have undertaken a vocation which required more manual labor and less brain work. Many of our librarians start out with ambition and work under a high degree of ability, then they appear to atrophy, and gradually the well springs of ambition are stifled and the man continues to hold the position with flagging interest and with slight desire for advancement. Oftentimes lack of appreciation is the cause of this condition. The inactive trustee is a type frequently found upon the officiating boards. He may have been placed there through error in selection, as a social ornament, or through some inordinate ambi-

tion of his own. The apathy of the public may be caused by an inactive librarian, by lack of proper publicity methods, or even by the obscure location of the library building. Politics as a factor in inefficiency is becoming less and less apparent. Americans have a higher civic sense than they possessed a generation ago, and to-day politics play a very small part in the administration of our state and city libraries.

Improper selection of books as an inefficient agent is not easily recognized. It is generally due to ignorant administration and is so insidious as to defy analysis. On the other hand, a competent judge entering a library can often estimate the personality and ability of the librarian by an examination of the books on the shelves. Its effect is more noticeable upon the cultural value of the library than upon the potentiality. Insufficient funds and crowded quarters go hand in hand. They clog the energies of the library, and the congested condition causes more or less confusion in usage.

Business methods in library administration should include wise purchasing, proper auditing, sufficient service, legitimate publicity methods, proper municipal appropriations and intelligent trusteeship. Proper buying has already been alluded to, and the modern librarian can hardly fail, if he uses the resources at his command, to obtain a well-selected stock. In spite of these facts the subscription book agent continues to ply his trade among our fraternity, and many an unworthy set purchased through this source finds its way to the shelves. Many of our libraries are hampered by unbusinesslike financial methods, and most of the trouble is due to inefficient treasures and to careless bookkeeping. The library touches the public through the service, and with the advancement of the modern system we have lost the personal contact which the growth of the library and the development of the machinery has altered. Yet the larger library must meet the public, and it must do it through legitimate publicity methods. It must find its place in the community, and it must be constantly reaching out toward its clientele. It may reach the public in an indirect way through the municipal government and by bringing its claims before the city or town.

The library may obtain thereby recognition which gives it a definite standing in the community and a specific part in the financial budget of the municipal corporation. To this end lobbying may not be necessary, but constant observation on the part of the city officials of the workings of the library may produce beneficial results. It frequently is a custom for the city or town to be represented in the library management by *ex-officio* membership, but this system of selection often fails to obtain intelligent trustees who simply have a perfunctory interest in the library.

Efficiency in library extension reaches out through the branch library, the deposit station and the travelling library. Another form of extension might be called suburban affiliation, whereby the libraries which converge about the city's borders may be brought more or less in touch with the large public libraries at the civic centers. One can only allude to the extension work with the schools, with the factories and in the homes. It is all a part of the outside potentiality. The library conferences have a part in efficiency. These gatherings act as a stimulus to ambition, as an educational factor and as a part of the broadening spirit and temper of the librarian. But one must consider their value in comparison with the expense involved. The multiplicity of associations brings this subject more and more before our minds, and the financial burden which the growth of the associations imposes is of no small moment. Some method of affiliation or amalgamation must be found to solve this perplexing problem, which is yearly growing more and more potent. The gain in power through a conference somewhat depends upon the individual. Library conferences are like a college education. What you learn in the class room is a small portion of the college course, and what you obtain through papers read in these conferences in the same manner is only a part of the benefits of the conference. In one way it surely increases the breadth of view of the librarian, and he becomes a stronger factor in his community.

But to return to our main theme. Efficiency is the keynote of modern business, and the libraries on their part must meet the new conditions, but they must not make the plant a test of efficiency. They must apply

their evaluation tests with sanity, and must recognize the impossibility of judging the value of the library by the tests of industrial production. One of our librarians, in criticizing a study of college efficiency as applied to Oberlin College, stated "that such a method is like an attempt to weight distance or measure wit; that is, to bring the essentially imponderable and intangible within rules that apply only to material things." The modern craze for the laboratory method may bring us to this extreme, and we may find ourselves judging the library by the extent of circulation or by the number of registration cards issued in a given year. The one thought to keep in mind when discussing library efficiency is that the library is not only a reservoir for collecting, assorting, cataloging and distributing books, but is also created for the purpose of disseminating knowledge and increasing the ethical and aesthetic life of our towns and cities.

SELECTION AND PRESERVATION OF AGRICULTURAL PERIODICALS *

THE short time allowed for the preparation of this paper and the press of other duties has prevented that complete and systematic study of the practice of the various agricultural colleges and experiment stations which was at first intended, and which should be made as a basis for action on this subject of the selection and preservation of agricultural periodical literature. For it is certain that no one institution, not even the Library of the Department of Agriculture, without great expense for storage space, clerical labor and binding, could hope to procure and preserve all of the agricultural journals that have been, now are and hereafter shall be printed. Many of these journals are of small value or of local interest only or important for statistical purposes chiefly, and there is no good reason why each separate School of Agriculture or Experiment Station should keep complete files of all of them on their library shelves even if they could obtain them. Cooperation and coördination of effort is necessary, and a study of the practice of all of the active agricultural libraries must be made as a basis for this concerted action.

This paper therefore is merely preliminary and general in its nature.

It will be quite unnecessary to emphasize the importance of periodical literature to the librarians of agricultural libraries. It is

safe to say that in all of them from one-half to two-thirds of the annual accessions are serial in character, including the bulletins and reports of societies, state boards and stations, together with the regular periodicals dealing with agriculture and related subjects.

1. Of first importance to an agricultural library are the journals representing those sciences which underlie agriculture or are closely related to it. These include the biological sciences—*anatomy, physiology, bacteriology, botany, and zoology* with their subdivisions, together with *geology, physics and chemistry*. In fact hardly a science exists which may not at some point yield matter of value to the agriculturist. If the School of Agriculture is part of a university, most of these journals, being of interest to other departments of the institution, will naturally be in the general library. In most cases it is enough for the agricultural library that they are on the campus, either in the main library or in one of the department libraries, where they can be made available to the agricultural student and professor. Here is a place where the general college library and the libraries of the School of Agriculture and the Experiment Station, if all three exist, may cooperate with good advantage, by seeing that all the valuable scientific periodicals in English and in foreign languages are subscribed for by one or the other of them. No library can have too many of these reputable journals, the supply being limited only by space, cost and the ability of the faculty to use them.

It is necessary to secure these by purchase, very few being available gratuitously to any one library. It goes without saying that all should be bound. The money spent in a subscription is practically wasted unless the volumes are preserved complete and in useable form, and this can be done only by binding them.

Included in this group should be mentioned the engineering periodicals, a selection of which should be included in every agricultural library or be otherwise available to it. The chief engineering topics of interest to agricultural students at present are cement and concrete, the building arts, farm machinery, road making, the gas engine, irrigation and drainage.

For the most part the information contained in this class of journal is available to the searcher by means of indexes, annual or consolidated, and this fact supplies another argument for their binding and preservation.

2. A second group of journals of interest and value to students of agriculture are the trade journals of the various manufacturing industries associated with agriculture, to which agriculture supplies raw materials, or which have a reflex influence on agriculture from the nature of the demand which they

* Read at Mackinac Island Conference, American Library Association, at the Agricultural Libraries Round Table, July 4, 1910.

make for certain types of product, or because the farming population is a large consumer of their product. These may or may not be of interest to other departments of an educational institution with which an agricultural library may be associated. And here again is a field for the fullest coöperation between the various interests involved. These journals are devoted largely to the commercial side of industry as related to the production, distribution and consumption of the great staples or of manufactured articles. There is a very great variety of these periodicals, hardly a trade or industry being unrepresented. The selection therefore must be determined by local needs and conditions, consideration being given to the industries of the state, the courses given in the School of Agriculture or the experimental work carried on by the station. It would be absurd for an agricultural library, as such, and apart from any definite need for them, to attempt to cover the whole of this vast field even by a representative of each trade or industry. Very few of these journals are provided with an annual index, and they are usually not included in any of the consolidated indexes, so that their use as reference material is difficult. Also their bulk far out-runs their real reference value, so that binding is an expensive matter. If bound they should be covered with a material that will last well in an undisturbed state, as after a few years they are likely to be little used. Notwithstanding this their value for current use is often very high.

3. The third group of journals of interest to the agricultural library are the strictly professional periodicals, the farm papers, of which there is always a luxuriant crop. With few exceptions the profession of agriculture can take but little pride in journals of this class. In many cases they aim to provide all the reading necessary for a farmer and his family, being newspaper and magazine in one, providing him with professional information, amusement, social, political and religious instruction to the extent of 20 to 30 pages per week and all for \$1 a year. Many of them will in time come to provide a fine field for the sociologist who wishes to study rural conditions in a given state or territory. But whatever their value socially or statistically, to the student or professor of an agricultural college it must be admitted that their actual value is slight.

This is not to be taken to mean that their value to the farming community has also been small notwithstanding their obvious deficiencies. Many of them have had a long and an honorable history. They did much to prepare the way for the scientific methods of the last quarter of a century. Any library which has files or even odd volumes of agricultural journals dating before 1870 may consider itself fortunate. This early literature

now of historical value is in a class by itself, and no library would think of discarding it or hesitate to acquire it.

In 1872 there were 21 weekly and 35 monthly or semi-monthly newspapers and periodicals published in the interests of the farmer and stock-breeder. Doubtless as many more had even at that time been discontinued, for the mortality rate in this group is very high. The number of these journals has largely increased during the last 15 or 20 years. In 1894 the Library of the Department of Agriculture was receiving 100 journals of this kind, while in 1909 they were receiving nearly 300. Many of the stations and agricultural libraries receive from 100 to 200 by gift or exchange. In 1904 the American Newspaper Annual listed 420 of these farm journals in the United States alone, while in 1910 the number was 435.

It is manifestly impossible for any one library to receive, bind and preserve all of these journals and yet it is evident that practically all of them, for one reason or another, have some claim to immortality. I believe that the libraries of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations have a duty to perform in preserving the periodical literature of their own state. If the agricultural libraries will not do it no one will. The scientific journals and the trade journals already mentioned will be preserved entirely independently of the agricultural libraries. The scientific and technical and special libraries will take care of that. Surely the agricultural libraries may be expected to care for the journals in their own special field, although they do not form the most valuable part of their collections from the point of view of study and research. This plan will indeed put an uneven burden upon the libraries. Some libraries would have but a single journal to care for, while others, such as California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, and New York, would have from 15 to 50 to provide for. It is true, however, that the libraries of these states would be better able to assume the burden than those of less populous and less wealthy states.

The real question, however, as to what are the best of the agricultural journals still awaits an answer. The expert advice of the officials of the various colleges and stations and of the Department of Agriculture has not yet been taken on this subject, and before it is taken no final answer can be given. About a year ago several of the agricultural college libraries were asked what American farm journals were bound for permanent preservation. Answers were received from five and the results have some interest in this connection. These libraries bound 7, 10, 14, 18, and 32 titles, respectively. *The Rural New Yorker* was bound by all five libraries; *Wallace's Farmer* by four; *Country Gentlemen*, *American Sheepbreeder*, *Breeders' Ga-*

ette, *Heard's Dairyman and Jersey Bulletin* by three; *American Agriculturist*, *Farmer's Advocate*, *Orange Judd Farmer*, *Pacific Rural Press*, *American Fertilizer*, *American Veterinary Review*, *Gardening*, *Garden Magazine*, *Irrigation Age*, and *Holstein-Friesian Register* by two; while 39 others were bound in one library only, making a total of 54 American farm journals bound by these five libraries. In addition to foreign periodicals were bound.

Much might be said with reference to these foreign journals—as to the difficulty of securing volumes of the titles in the third group, the difficulty of completing broken volumes and sets, the proper materials for binding and other topics that will inevitably suggest themselves to those who have worked with this class of literature. Without going further into details, however, the purpose of this paper will be fulfilled by suggesting three desiderata in this field:

(1) A check list of agricultural periodicals in the three groups mentioned above, giving a complete statement of the volumes existing in the agricultural libraries of the country. Such a list or catalog of one library was issued by the Library of the Department of Agriculture in 1901 as Bulletin 37.

(2) An agreement by the various agricultural libraries that they will endeavor to secure complete sets of and to bind all the agricultural journals of Group 3 published within the state.

(3) An attempt at the appraisal, by means of the advice of experts, of the more worthy of the journals, especially in Group 3, so that a list of from 20 to 50 might be selected in the various departments of agricultural science, as a guide to the smaller agricultural libraries and to the public libraries that are beginning to pay some attention to the literature of agriculture.

WILLIAM M. HEPBURN.

TECHNICAL BOOK EXHIBIT AT MACKINAC

AMONG the exhibits at the Mackinac Island conference of the American Library Association special mention should be made of the exhibition of late technical books arranged by Elwood H. McClelland, technical librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Edward D. Tweedell, reference librarian of the John Crerar Library, and Edward F. Stevens, librarian Pratt Institute Free Library. The exhibit, necessarily on rather a small scale, was planned to show some of the representative forms in which scientific and technical literature of value is found. It included: books; technical magazines containing reliable book reviews furnished by the John Crerar Library; trade literature in various forms, including a selection of manufacturers'

catalogs from Pratt Institute Free Library, and a collection of about 80 "Hanse organs" from the trade literature collection of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; a collection of the booklists on technical subjects issued by various librarians throughout the country, accompanied by a comparison of the population and industries of the cities served by these libraries; also a complete set of the technical bibliographies issued by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Some technical indexes were shown, but this feature was fully covered by free distribution of a list reprinted from the June *Bulletin* of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, giving briefly the important features of 85 indexes and bibliographies of current technical literature and indicating those serials which review technical books.

The literature of the exhibit was entirely in English. Most of the books were recent and in many cases the only ones on their subjects; some older standard works were also included. There were in all about 250 volumes exhibited. In connection with the exhibition publishers' lists were freely distributed. Several of the well-known publishers responded liberally to requests for sample volumes and their generous cooperation contributed largely to the success of the exhibit, which attracted considerable attention, and of which many complete or partial lists were made by librarians interested in technical work.

TRAINED LIBRARIANS IN PRISON LIBRARIES

ON March 23, 1910, one session of the quarterly conference of the heads of New York state prison schools was held at the Seymour Library, Auburn, N. Y. There were present Dr. A. C. Hill, state superintendent of schools; P. M. Helfer, of the Auburn prison school; L. N. Taplin, of the Sing Sing school; J. R. Crowley, of the Dannemora school; Mr. Derrick, superintendent of the George Junior Republic; Mrs. Welshe, matron of the Auburn woman's prison, and Miss Clarke, librarian of the Seymour Library, Auburn, N. Y., the latter representing the State Association Committee on Reading in Penal Institutions.

At the request of the Conference committee, Miss Clarke presented a paper on "Library aids to the trades and handicrafts." The informal discussion of this paper and of lists presented on the same subject was followed by a general discussion of "Books for prison libraries."

The fact of the necessity for the help of trained librarians in the prison libraries was brought out very forcibly and received the hearty support of all present.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE second annual meeting of the Pacific Northwest Library Association was held at the Library Association of Portland, June 1, 2 and 3. The Northwest Association is made up of librarians of Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Montana, Idaho and Utah. In these states large libraries are few, and the attendants were chiefly from the small libraries of Oregon and Washington. The first session, Wednesday evening, June 1, was presided over by the president, Mr. J. T. Jennings, of the Seattle Public Library. After the routine business of reports from the secretary and treasurer, Mr. Richard Ward Montague, a trustee of the Portland Library Association, gave an address of welcome, in which he spoke of the fine work a library may do, and the high ideals it should have. Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library and the official delegate from the A. L. A., then delivered an address on "The companionship of books."

The meeting on Thursday morning was opened by a talk by Mr. B. B. Futernick, of the firm of Foster & Futernick, bookbinders of Tacoma, on his special methods of binding for libraries. A round table for small libraries followed, presided over by Miss Maud R. Macpherson, librarian of the Hoquiam Public Library. Miss Helen Gracie, of the Seattle Public Library, read a paper on "Book buying," and Miss Charlotte E. Wallace, of the same library read one on "The Browne and the Newark charging systems." A question box, opened by Miss Macpherson, produced many questions of importance to the smaller libraries. One of the questions asked was whether the L. C. card numbers should be inserted in the new U. S. catalog. After an interesting discussion, a motion was unanimously carried that it was the sense of the P. N. L. A. that these numbers be inserted if practicable.

Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Eastman, of Albany, appeared unexpectedly at the meeting, much to the pleasure of every one. Reports were presented by the executive committees of British Columbia, Washington and Oregon of the library progress for the year. Mr. Scholefield, of Victoria, told how public library work was slowly developing in British Columbia. A trained worker has been added to the staff of the Victoria Public Library. The travelling libraries in charge of the Legislative Library of the Province have been increased in number, and now reach many remote districts of the Province as far as 700 miles from the capital. Mr. Scholefield reported 11 new members of the P. N. L. A. from British Columbia. There is also a movement for a library act in British Columbia.

The report for Washington was given by

Mr. Hitt, state librarian. He reported a remarkable growth all over the state, particularly in the smaller cities around the Sound, at least 10 Carnegie buildings having been erected, and numerous other libraries having been started in small quarters.

Miss Ruth M. Wright, secretary of the Oregon Library Commission, reported for Oregon. Oregon is a particularly difficult state for library work, as a large part of it is thinly settled, if at all, and it is almost impossible to send even travelling libraries to Central and Eastern Oregon, as transportation is so poor. There are now in Oregon 17 libraries supported by taxation, 5 public libraries supported by association, 7 subscription libraries, 17 school and college libraries, 7 state libraries, including the State Library and Library Commission; 7 library buildings, 20 trained librarians. Thirteen of the public and subscription libraries have been properly organized.

Mr. William E. Henry, librarian of the University of Washington, presided at the rest of the meeting, which consisted of a special report of the Washington Executive committee, of which Mr. Henry is chairman, on the proposed library commission law for the state of Washington. In September, 1909, the Governor of Washington appointed an advisory board to the present commission, which consists of the governor, the justices of the supreme court and the attorney general. In December the Advisory board met with the present commission, and the board were instructed by the commission to prepare a new library commission law for submission to the legislature of 1910-1911. The proposed law was printed before the Portland meeting, a copy given to each one present and different points discussed. It is hoped to make the law an ideal one for Washington, unifying the commission, State Library, travelling libraries and state organizer.

On Friday morning, June 3, the final sessions were held. At 9.30 o'clock there were two section meetings, one on Children's work, in charge of Miss Jessie Millard, children's librarian of the Library Association of Portland, and the other on College and reference work, in charge of Mr. M. H. Douglass, librarian of the University of Oregon. In the latter section Mr. Douglass first distributed an annotated list of books relating to the Pacific Northwest, compiled by Miss Katharine B. Judson and issued by the Seattle Public Library. The first topic discussed was "Best methods of familiarizing college students with the use of the library." Mr. Charles H. Compton, reference librarian of the Seattle Public Library, Mrs. Ida A. Kidder, librarian of the Oregon State Agricultural College, and Mr. William E. Henry all gave helpful descriptions of their experiences. Mrs. Kidder discussed the next topic, "How to increase the culture reading

of college students." Mr. Charles W. Smith, of the University of Washington Library, gave a helpful and suggestive description of his "Method of preserving clippings and small pamphlets in an inexpensive way in vertical files." A paper by Miss Meissner, of the University of Washington Library, on "A charging system for a university library," closed this sectional meeting.

The section meeting on Children's work, in charge of Miss Millard, was one of the strongest sessions of the convention. Miss Susan Moser, librarian at Baker City, Oregon, read the first paper, on "Work with children in a small library." The discussion was led by Miss Rode, librarian of the Sellwood Branch, Portland. "Vacation reading and playgrounds" was the second topic, a paper being read by Miss Loa E. Bailey, librarian of the East Side Branch, Portland, and ably discussed by Miss Pritchard, director of the People's Institute. The third and last paper was "Children's reading from a mother's viewpoint," by Mrs. W. G. Eliot.

At 11.30 a.m. the president called to order the last session of the meeting. Mr. Eastman first expressed some words of greeting. Mr. Henry outlined the project for a library school at the University of Washington. He said it would be impossible to open one in 1910, but it was hoped to make the beginning in the fall of 1911, when a full year of library work will be begun, extending through two college years. The course will count as credits towards a degree. Junior standing will be demanded before a student can enter the library course. Mr. Scholefield then addressed the meeting in regard to holding the A. L. A. meeting in Victoria in 1911. He reported the investigations of the executive committee of the P. N. L. A. and their decision to recommend that the A. L. A. be urgently requested to select Victoria as their meeting place in 1911. Mr. Jennings, Mr. Henry and Mr. Hopper, of the committee, had visited Victoria with a view to thoroughly investigating the possibilities, and all had been most favorably impressed. Mr. Scholefield has invitations from the leading officials of the Province of British Columbia, and from the officials and commercial bodies of Victoria for presentation at Mackinac. A resolution offered by Miss Isom, that the P. N. L. A. also invite the A. L. A. to meet in Victoria in 1911, was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted. After adopting the report of the Resolutions committee, the chairman of the Nominating committee, Mr. C. W. Smith, offered the following nominations: president, Miss Mary Frances Isom, Portland; 1st vice-president, Mr. E. O. S. Scholefield, Victoria; 2d vice-president, Miss Susan M. Moser, Baker City, Oregon; secretary, Miss Charlotte Elizabeth Wallace, Seattle; treasurer, Mr. M. H. Douglass, Eugene, Oregon. All were unanimously elected.

FRANKLIN F. HOPPER, Secretary.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

THE second annual meeting of the Special Libraries Association was called to order by the president, John Cotton Dana, in the Casino of the Grand Hotel, Mackinac Island, Michigan, at 9.30 a.m., July 1, 1910, with an audience present of between 100 and 150 persons, many of them members of the Association. After a few general remarks he introduced Mr. N. D. C. Hodges, president of the American Library Association, who spoke of his earlier connections with a special library in justifying his presence at such a meeting as that of the Special Libraries Association. He then spoke a few graceful words of welcome to those in attendance.

Mr. Dana then proceeded with the business of the Association. Mr. Ranck, of Grand Rapids, Mich., made a motion, which was seconded by Dr. Whitten, of New York City, to the effect that the president should be authorized to draft a letter to the Council of the A. L. A., asking for a definite statement of the relations to exist in the event that this Association should become a section of the A. L. A., or if it should become an affiliated organization. This motion was readily carried, and the morning's program opened with a talk by G. W. Lee, of the Stone & Webster Library, of Boston, upon "Library bulletins, publicity and methods of keeping a special clientele informed concerning current literature of interest." Mr. Lee fully illustrated his paper with many exhibits, showing not only methods in general use, but those found most valuable in his own special library. Mr. Lee's talk was followed by a general discussion with special reference to the needs and methods of particular libraries, started by W. F. Stevens, of Homestead, Pa., who read an interesting paper drawn out of his own experience as a technology librarian. The secretary, Guy E. Marion, of Arthur D. Little, Inc., Boston, then presented a paper entitled "The library as an adjunct to industrial laboratories." This paper, which has been already printed in the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, v. 2, no. 3, March, 1910, was followed with a talk by Robert H. Whitten, of the Public Service Commission, New York City, bearing especially upon conditions as existent in his library, and describing particularly the recently adopted methods of keeping his office staff advised of new library developments. Owing to the illness of Mr. D. N. Handy, of the Insurance Library Association, of Boston, his paper was omitted and the meeting thrown open to the floor. The president then related some of his own "Special Library" experiences, and told of the arising of the present movement which has culminated in the forming of this Association. Mr. Bruncken, of Washington, then offered suggestive ideas, and Mr. Wright, late of St. Joseph, Mo., recounted in an in-

teresting way the new developments in his public library along specializing lines. Mr. Legler, of the Chicago Public Library, took up the active defense of public libraries, pleading for the maintenance of their past traditions, while still giving attention to the newer order of things, which Mr. Dana had previously urged.

The following evening in the hotel parlor the second session was called to order at 8.30 p.m. Mr. Purd B. Wright, in the absence of Joseph L. Wheeler, of Washington, D. C., presented the work of the evening by reading the plan previously outlined by Mr. Wheeler, for a trades index. Mr. C. W. Andrews, of the John Crerar Library, continued the discussion in a very interesting fashion. He began by saying that he wished to accept the ideas thus far advanced only as a beginning and in no way covering the whole topic. He pointed out the value of including in the index such topics as watch making, jewelry, blacksmithing, gunmaking, leather manufacture, carriage making, mill wrighting, boot and shoe manufacture, foundry work, tailoring, baking, flour milling, etc. He called special attention to the necessity of having such work very well edited by one individual, and suggested the use of the "Readers' guide" as a sample for the form of the work. John A. Lapp, of Indianapolis, took up the matter of the public affairs index, presenting the points necessary to make this the success which he felt it ought to be. Mr. Ranck followed him in the discussion, and then Mr. Meyer, of Washington, touched upon methods in use in some of the Library of Congress work.

The following persons also took part in the discussion: Mr. Bruncken, Mr. Wilson, of H. W. Wilson & Co., Minneapolis, who gave a very illuminating talk based upon the work of the Wilson Co., along a similar line; Mr. Faxon, editor of the *Bulletin of Bibliography*; Mr. Schenck, who spoke upon the difficulties which had presented themselves in the law reference work; Mr. Marion and Mr. Hanson, of the Library of Congress. The entire meeting was devoted to the Trades index and Public Affairs index, also the Newspaper index.

The third and last meeting was called to order in the sun parlor at 2.45 p.m. on July 4. This meeting was the business session. The report of the secretary showed that over 100 memberships had been already taken in the Association. The various committees reported for the year's work, and under new business a committee of three was appointed to confer with the National Association of State Libraries with regard to the publication of a municipal yearbook. A committee of five was appointed to further the work in regard to the Public Affairs index and Newspaper index.

GUY E. MARION.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

THE American Association of Law Libraries held its fifth annual meeting at Mackinac Island, Mich., July 2-6, 1910. There were five sessions held, besides one joint session with the National Association of State Libraries. At the first session, July 2, 2.30 p.m., the Association was welcomed by Theodore W. Koch, librarian of the University of Michigan, and the response was made by John E. King of the Executive committee.

The address of President E. A. Feazel followed. The secretary-treasurer then read his report. There are now 125 members in the Association, a net gain of 11 over last year.

The second session, which was the joint session with the National Association of State Libraries, was held July 4, 1910, at 10 a.m., with John E. King in the chair. Mr. King introduced George S. Godard as the permanent chairman, and the chairman then outlined the work of the committee which had brought into being the National Legislature Reference Service. Mr. Allen, of the Law Reporting Co., which furnished the service, then stated that during 1910 it had been carried along at a loss, and that it was necessary for the number of corporations subscribing to increase if it were to be carried on without loss. A committee was appointed to confer with Mr. Allen and report to the two associations at later sessions.

The third session, with President Feazel in the chair, was held July 4, at 2.30 p.m. Frederick W. Schenck, Chicago University Law School, read a paper "Instruction in the use of a law library," and it was voted that a committee of five be appointed to report to the Association on an ideal course for law schools in legal bibliographical training.

Professor Cooley spoke regarding the beginnings of the movement for giving courses on legal bibliography in law schools.

Reports upon the *Index to Legal Periodicals* followed. The managing editor of the index was requested to apply for a second-class postage rate on the index. It was voted to continue in the index the policy of inserting references to book reviews, and it was resolved to include also in the index references to Bar Association proceedings and to annotated cases, and to enlarge to some extent the author index.

The fourth session was held July 5, 9.30 a.m. Dr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress, addressed the Association in the cataloging of the law division of the Library of Congress. He reported substantial progress, and stated that many cards were now available for those who might desire them. A committee was appointed, on recommendation of Dr. Putnam, to cooperate with the Library of Congress in the preparation of a classification of law.

Mr. Godard then addressed the Association

on the "Equipment arrangement, etc., of the new Connecticut State Library," presenting plans and answering many questions. Miss Ingeborg Fredlund and Mrs. Eva N. Hawley then read papers on loose-leaf law reports. It was voted to ask publishers of reports to include in each number of the "advance parts" of any volume a cumulative index covering subjects and cases in the volume.

The fifth session was held July 5, 8.30 p.m., with President Feazel in the chair. Edward B. Adams read a paper on the cataloging of the Social Law Library in Boston. In the absence of J. Oscar Emrich, a paper by him was read by the secretary-treasurer, Mr. Poole, on the methods pursued in the cataloging of the Allegheny County Law Library in Pittsburgh. The report of the Committee on exchange of duplicates was then presented by Miss Gertrude E. Woodard, and it was resolved to continue the committee, with directions to make an attempt to compile an exchange list of Bar Association duplicates and to publish the same in the *Law Library Journal*.

The sixth and last session was held July 6, 9.30 a.m., with President Feazel in the chair. Luther E. Hewitt presented a paper on Pennsylvania side reports. Miss Woodard reported on the cataloging of the session laws in the law library of the University of Michigan. A special statement regarding this work will be found in the *Index to Legal Periodicals and Law Library Journal*, October, 1910. In the absence of A. H. R. Fraser his paper on the duties of the librarian of a university law library towards the library patrons was read by the secretary-treasurer. O. J. Field read a paper on the same general subject from the point of view of a government or state institution. A paper from Miss Hetty Gray Baker on the loaning of law books was read by G. E. Wire. It was voted to appoint a committee to consider the reprinting of early state and territorial session laws and to cooperate in the matter with the committee of the National Association of State Libraries.

The report of the committee appointed at the joint session with the National Association of State Libraries on the national legislative reference service was read. The report urged all librarians able to do so to subscribe for the service at as early a date as possible. This joint committee was voted to be continued.

Officers of the Association were elected as follows: president, George S. Godard; vice-president, Luther E. Hewitt; secretary-treasurer, Franklin O. Poole; for members of Executive committee: Miss Gertrude E. Woodard, Gilson G. Glasier, G. E. Wire.

Steps were taken to provide for a proposed amendment to the constitution which should arrange for the division of office of secretary-treasurer, and for the provision of a second vice-president.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

THE 13th annual convention of the National Association of State Libraries was held at Mackinac Island, Michigan, July 1-5, 1910. The first session, July 1, 10 a.m., opened with the address of welcome by the state librarian of Michigan, a felicitous effort which with the president's address started the convention on the high level of excellence which characterized it throughout. These addresses were followed by the reports of the secretary and of the committees of the Association. It was reported that during the year the membership had been increased by the addition of the Colorado, Texas, and Wyoming state libraries, Boston and New York public libraries, the Worcester county and Northwestern University law libraries, and the Law Reporting Company. The session closed with the paper of Mr. Brown, of Indiana, on "The relation of the state library to other libraries in the state." In this he advocated such supervisions as conditions in each state made possible, provided it did not go so far as to kill local independence and initiative but laid less stress on the relatively greater importance of sympathetic advice and aid on the part of the state library.

The second session, July 4, 10 a.m., was a joint session with the American Association of Law Libraries. It opened with an instructive paper by Mr. Charles C. Soule, of Boston, on "Foreign law in state libraries." The subject of the reporting of the progress of bills, introduced in all the state legislatures by the Law Reporting Company, which was undertaken the past year through the efforts of the Association's committee on legislative reference, was then brought before the meeting. The very animated discussion which resulted filled the remainder of the session. It brought out the good and the weak points of the scheme, as shown by a year's trial, and went far to clarify opinion concerning the plan and to pave the way for modifications and improvements which should assure the success of this, the most important undertaking ever entered upon by state and legislative reference libraries.

The third and final session, July 5, 2.30 p.m., opened with a paper on "Library efficiency under new conditions," by Mr. Brigham, of Rhode Island (see p. 303). Next came a scholarly paper on "The making of Pennsylvania libraries," by Miss Helen U. Price, in which she set forth the topographical, historical, and social conditions on which the library commission must build up a system of public libraries in the state. Mr. Brigham, of Iowa, then read his paper on "Coordination of state supported libraries: how far should it go?" In this the present organization in Iowa was outlined and the various criticisms and the plans for reorganization were summarized. The

discussion brought forth many comparisons of the systems of various states.

A few matters of business closed the session. Miss Hasse was made an honorary member of the Association in recognition of her invaluable work on the bibliography of state publications. The officers for the coming year were then chosen, as follows: president, D. C. Brown, of Indiana; 1st vice-president, C. F. D. Belden, of Massachusetts; 2d vice-president, Mrs. Jessie P. Webber, of Illinois; secretary-treasurer, Asa C. Tilton, of Wisconsin.

Thirteen states were represented at the convention, in some cases by several persons. In addition many members of the Law Libraries Association and of the A. L. A. attended, so that the sessions were full and the discussions broad, lively, and suggestive.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA *

THE Bibliographical Society of America held, as usual, its annual meeting at the same time as the American Library Association. The president of the society, Azariah S. Root, after calling the society to order at its first session, July 1, delivered an address about the "Present situation as to the origin of printing," in which he surveyed the results of the investigations of the last thirty years, beginning with J. H. Hessels's book on Gutenberg, published in 1882, and the first really critical examination of the documents, and ending with the very remarkable discoveries made since the celebration in 1900 of the 500th anniversary of the inventor's birth. It would be important, the speaker said, if the same kind of minute typological investigation that has been given to the Gutenbergiana could be given to the so-called Kosteriana, and he added that, if no one else took up this matter, he should do so at the first opportunity. Prof. Colbert Searles, of Stanford University, sent in a paper on "The library of Jean Chapelain and its catalogue," and L. J. Burpee read a paper on "The literature of the fur trade."

The second session of the society, July 5, was devoted to a discussion of the "Bibliography of modern languages and literatures," and was preceded by a statement, by J. Christian Bay, of the John Crerar Library, entitled "A survey of periodical bibliography," in which he deprecated the duplication of bibliographical efforts in so many subjects, although, at the same time, many gaps may be found in these same subjects, while other subjects are entirely neglected by the bibliographer. The principal contribution to the subject under discussion was a paper sent in by Prof. Clark S. Northrup, of Cornell University, entitled "The present status of the bibliography of modern philology." After enumerating the principal retrospective as

well as current bibliographies and giving for some of them the classification of the material used in them, Professor Northrup turned to the future. "Obviously," he wrote, "if we are to make, in modern philology, progress commensurable with our progress in other branches of science, the present largely unsatisfactory bibliographical conditions cannot continue." Among the unsatisfactory conditions he, too, mentioned duplication. He doubted whether the present existing bibliographies could be made better. A number of representatives of modern language studies at leading American universities had submitted, at the request of the secretary of the society, short, written statements of their views regarding the bibliography of their particular field. W. N. C. Carlton read a summary of these statements. Among the desiderata brought out in these letters may be mentioned the following: J. F. Spingarn and F. I. Carpenter desire a comprehensive bibliographical history of English literature, on the pattern of Goedeke's "Grundriss" or Teuffel-Schwab's "Geschichte der Römischen Literatur;" J. M. Manly puts in the first place a bibliography of bibliographies of English philology, and in the second a bibliography of current philological publications; this latter desideratum is also brought forth by H. P. Thieme, while W. V. Lawrence desires the same for his particular field, the history of the drama. J. W. Cunliffe and W. P. Trent want a new Lowndes on modern lines, perhaps accompanied by a new edition of Halkett and Laing; A. C. von Noe desires better treatment for the output of American scholars; J. F. Spingarn and A. R. Hohlfeld ask for more attention to translations; J. Scott Clark says that literary criticism is the department that is "in most serious need of attention;" and, finally, A. P. Thieme and A. C. von Noe see the solution in a central bureau.

Professor Northrup suggested a joint committee of the Bibliographical Society of America and the Modern Language Association to work out the financial and other details of his plan; Mr. Bay closed his paper by suggesting a committee "to investigate the scope, manner of publication, and relative utility of existing bibliographies, 'Jahresberichte,' and reviews." Both recommendations were accepted by the society and referred to the Council for consideration and action. The Council afterwards decided to make only one committee, to charge it both with the investigation of existing bibliographies and with the study of the ways and means for a bibliographic bureau for modern philology; the committee will be asked to begin its investigation of the bibliographical field with a study of modern philological bibliography. W. Dawson Johnston was elected president of the society and A. G. S. Josephson, Carl B. Roden, and W. N. C. Carlton re-elected, respectively, secretary, treasurer and librarian.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON.

* Reprinted from *The Nation*, July 14, 1910.

AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

THE second 1910 meeting of the American Library Institute was held at Mackinac Island, Michigan, during the A. L. A. Conference, with two sessions, June 30 and July 4. President Bostwick presided at both sessions, the attendance at which was 23 and 28, respectively. Of the 58 elected fellows, 29 were at the recent conference; also 10 of the Council having seats *ex-officio*, but not Fellows in the Institute.

A few out of each group were not present at the Institute sessions, however, owing partly to late arrival at Mackinac, and some having demands upon them at other section or special meetings at the hours of these sessions.

The first topic of the opening session, on the evening of June 30, was "Undignified character of much publicity work [i.e., library advertising]," discussed in a paper by Mr. Henry M. Utley, of Detroit. This was followed by Mr. John Cotton Dana, of Newark, N. J., in an oral presentation of the "Futility of much reference work;" or, as he preferred to term it, "The misdirection of much library effort in reference work and in answering questions."

Queries upon this subject, previously sent out by Mr. Dana to various libraries, had been generally replied to, and the limited selections from the same, which he read, not only stimulated considerable discussion, but also made it evident that the theme ought to be followed up and its fruits evidenced in print.

The second session, on the morning of July 4, opened with some interesting discussion on "Questions in reference work," in continuation of the views given at the previous sessions.

Then followed a talk by Mr. Dana upon "Faults of small library buildings," accompanied with comparative data of sundry dimensions, cost per square foot of floor space, etc., as found in a variety of types of such structures in representative places and of modern construction.

The compilation in question, and the comments made thereon by Mr. Dana and others present, if extended and put into print, would attract attention in no small degree.

As it proved impracticable to obtain a third session of the Institute at the Mackinac meeting, although this was desired and an attempt was made to secure it, consideration of a paper by Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, of St. Louis, upon "How may young men be induced to take up library work?" was necessarily omitted. It is to be hoped that this latter paper may be taken up at some future meeting of the Institute, unless it should appear in print at an earlier day.

HENRY J. CARR, *Secretary*.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

THE League of Library Commissions met at Mackinac Island July 1-2; the president, Mr. A. L. Bailey, Delaware, presiding. At the first session on roll call it was found that 15 of the Commissions having membership in the League were represented.

Miss Clara F. Baldwin, Minnesota, chairman of the Publications Committee, presented the report of work for the year 1909-1910, giving detailed information regarding publications which have appeared during the year, and progress of those in preparation.

This report was discussed at length, and Miss Baldwin urged "that the Commissions should notify the chairman of the Committee whenever they proposed to print lists of books, bibliographies or reading lists of any kind, or articles of general interest, either in bulletin or in separate form. The Committee proposes to keep this information on file, for benefit of all Commissions, who could by this means ascertain whether material on any subject was already in print or in preparation, with the thought that when desirable reprints could be obtained for the League."

Mr. Chalmers Hadley, chairman of the Committee on Libraries for federal prisons, presented a report of the work of the Committee.

It was voted that the Committee be continued, with power to add to its numbers three members to aid in the investigation of conditions in the libraries, these members to be librarians living at convenient distance from the three federal prisons.

The advisability of having compiled and printed lists of recommended books for penal and other charitable institutions was discussed and the matter referred to the Publications Committee for consideration.

Miss Margaret W. Brown, Iowa, chairman of the Committee on Uniform Traveling Library Statistics, presented the report of the work of the Committee, and it was voted to accept the recommendations of the Committee, and to adopt the blank forms which the Committee presented as its final report, as a basis for the League statistics in the Year Book.

Mr. M. S. Dudgeon, Miss Alice S. Tyler, and Mrs. Belle Holcomb Johnson were appointed the Committee on Revision of the Constitution.

A communication was presented from Mr. Louis R. Wilson, of North Carolina, asking that the matter of securing second class mail rates for Commission bulletins be considered, and it was voted that a committee be appointed to take this matter under advisement.

At the second session, on Saturday evening, July 2d, the general theme of the program was "Books for the farmer; library extension in rural communities."

A paper on "The farmer, his book and heart," by Miss Frances Hobart, Vermont, was read by Miss Hickins, of Grand Rapids, Michigan. The discussion following was led by Mr. M. S. Dudgeon, Wisconsin, and Miss Eugenia Allen, Illinois.

"The possibilities of direct service to individual farmers, including the location of traveling libraries through granges, schools, agricultural societies, etc.," was presented by Miss Charlotte Tempteton, of Nebraska, and the discussion following was led by Mr. R. P. Bliss, Pennsylvania, and Miss L. E. Stearns, Wisconsin.

"Coöperation on the part of the Commissions with public libraries, in their efforts to reach the farmer" was presented by Mr. Carl H. Milam, Indiana, and the discussion led by Miss Tyler, Iowa, and Miss Downey, Ohio.

The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: president, Miss Clara F. Baldwin, Minnesota; 1st vice-president, Miss Cornelia Marvin, Oregon; 2d vice-president, Mr. H. C. Wellman, Massachusetts; publications committee: Mr. R. P. Bliss, chairman, Pennsylvania; Miss Elizabeth Wales, Missouri; Mr. M. S. Dudgeon, Wisconsin.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION—LIBRARY SECTION

THE annual convention of the National Education Association was held in Boston, July 2-8, 1910. About 35,000 active and associate members attended this convention, and it was one of the largest and best in the history of the Association. The first general session, on the Fourth of July, was held in the Stadium of Harvard University. President Taft gave an address on the policy of the government in the Philippine Islands. Other addresses were given by Eben Sumner Draper, governor of Massachusetts; William Walton Kitchin, governor of North Carolina; John Francis Fitzgerald, mayor of Boston; President David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford Jr. University; and by James Yarkin Joyner, president of the National Education Association. President Lowell, of Harvard University, presided.

All of the departments of the N. E. A. held full and unusually valuable sessions. Other organizations held their conventions in conjunction with the N. E. A., as follows: The American School Peace League, American Home Economic Association, Federation of State Teachers' Association, The Religious Education Association Conference, National Committee on Agricultural Education, Educational Press Association of America, Conference of Teachers on Agriculture, Massachusetts Medical Gymnastic Society, The School Garden Association, The Moral Education Board.

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of City Schools, Chicago, was elected President of the N. E. A., the first woman to hold this position. Irwin Shepard, Winona, Minn., was re-elected secretary for the usual term of years.

The sessions of the Library Department were held (July 5, 7 and 8) in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library. Mr. Horace C. Wadlin, librarian, made the opening address of welcome, and was followed by Mr. William McAndrew, principal of the Washington Irving High School, New York, on "The high school librarian." This paper will appear in *New York Libraries* at an early date. Mr. McAndrew's paper was discussed by Mr. George H. Tripp, librarian of the New Bedford, Mass., Public Library; Miss Margaret Ashmun, instructor in English and assistant in education, University of Wisconsin; Mr. A. Everett Peterson, of the Morris High School of New York, and by Prof. Arthur J. Andrews, of Simmons College.

At the second session James V. Sturges, principal of the Genesee Normal School, presented the topic for discussion in a paper entitled: "The training of teachers in the use of books and the library and in a knowledge of children's books." This paper will also be published in *New York Libraries*. It was discussed by Miss Mary C. Richardson, State Normal School, Castine, Maine; Mrs. Mary E. S. Root, children's librarian, Providence, R. I., Public Library; and by Mr. Wadlin. The third session, though it was called a round table, was well attended and was practically a full session. This was placed early in the year in charge of Mrs. Adelaide Bowles Malthy, of the New York Public Library, who presided. The topic of the day was the question of the development of reference work with elementary school children in public libraries. This question was very interestingly presented by Mr. Charles E. Chadsey, superintendent of Public Schools, Denver, Colo., and discussed by Miss Adelaide Steele Baylor, superintendent of schools, Wabash, Ind.; Miss Martha B. Bayles, assistant principal, Public School No. 15, New York; Miss Alice M. Jordan, children's librarian, Boston Public Library; and by Mrs. Root.

All of the papers and discussions will appear in the "Addresses and proceedings of the National Education Association, 1910."

At the first session, Mr. Edwin White Gaillard, president of the Library Department, stated that a report of a Committee on Re-organization of the N. E. A. had been adopted in Denver last year. That report provided for the consolidation of certain departments, and the abolishment of others, among which was the Library department. The Executive committee however found it difficult to carry out the provisions of this

report, and the matter was submitted by mail to the Board of Directors, with the result that the Executive committee was authorized to postpone the execution of the provisions of the Report for one year. The subject of the abolishment of the Library department was discussed, and Mr. Gaillard was instructed to urge the continuance of the department.

At a meeting of the Board of directors of the N. E. A., held for a re-consideration of the matter, the presidents of the several affected departments were called upon for an expression of the sentiments of their constituents. Immediately thereafter a motion to rescind its action of 1909 adopting the Report, was carried unanimously.

At the second session, July 7, Mr. Chadsey, vice-president of the Section, presided. The Committee on resolutions presented the following report, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Library Section of the N. E. A. offers a vote of thanks to the Boston Public Library for its kind hospitality in the use of the lecture hall, and to Mr. Wadlin for his very cordial words of welcome.

Resolved, That the Library Section of the N. E. A. express its appreciation of the action of the Board of Directors in continuing the existence of this Section.

Resolved, That the Library Section take this opportunity for recognizing the indefatigable and persistent labors of Mr. E. W. Gaillard in its behalf, and its appreciation of his success in inducing the Directors to continue the Section.

Resolved, That the Library Section of the N. E. A. send a communication to the American Library Association protesting the present custom of holding its annual meeting on approximately the same date as the N. E. A., thus making it very difficult to secure representative librarians as speakers and impossible for its members to attend both conventions.

At this session, the following officers were elected: President, Edwin White Gaillard, New York; vice-president, J. L. Gillis, State Library, Sacramento, Cal.; secretary, Gilbert Ward, Technical High School, Cleveland, O.

During the convention there was more or less informal discussion of the possibility of holding a joint convention between the American Library Association and the National Education Association. A considerable number of other educational bodies meet, to their decided advantage, with the N. E. A., and it seems quite possible, and by many thought highly desirable, that the A. L. A. should do the same, experimentally, and if found successful, about once every ten years in future.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION PROCEEDINGS

The addresses and proceedings of the National Education Association in Denver, Colo., 1909, contain the papers and discussions in the Library Department as follows: Books and high-school pupils, by Robert J. Aley, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Indiana; Plan of a course of instruction in the use of libraries, and the

results accomplished, Miss Edith Tobitt, Public Library, Omaha, Neb.; The study and use of books, Francis G. Blair, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Springfield, Ill.; What does each, the library and the public school, contribute to the making of the educated man? Charles E. Chadsey, Superintendent of Schools, Denver, Colo.; The library and the school, J. Edward Banta, Superintendent of Schools, Binghamton, N. Y.

MEETINGS AT BRUSSELS

THE Brussels congresses are now subjects of much interest to librarians. August 25-27, inclusive, is the date assigned to the first of these international gatherings which will be for those interested in bibliography and documentation. The Second Brussels international conference, August 29-31, will be known as the librarians' and archivists' congress. Topics under discussion at this conference have been indicated as follows: Collection and cataloging of university publications; Bureaus of information; Public documents; Training of librarians; Inter-library loans; Official activity of librarians in the field of bibliography; International exchange; Disposal of duplicates; Salary, advancement, pensions and vacations of librarians; Titles of officials; General and special libraries; Copies required by law (*Pflichtexemplare*) and copyright list.

Reports and papers from American librarians have been scheduled for the conference as follows:

"Government publications," Adelaide R. Hasse, New York City; "Library appointments and pensions," George F. Bowerman, Washington, D. C.; "Cataloging," J. C. M. Hanson, Library of Congress; "Education of library assistants," J. I. Wyer, Jr., New York State Library; "Copyright," Thorvald Solberg, Library of Congress; "International exchanges," Paul Brockett; "Work for and with the blind," Mrs. Delfino, Philadelphia.

The American party sails for the Congress on the official steamer *Vaterland*, Red Star Line, on August 6 from New York. The cost of the trip is \$385, which includes the stay at Brussels and the steamer berth both ways. All going to the Congress should send 10 francs to M. Louis Stainier, Royal Library, 20 Grand Place, Mont-Saint-Guibert, Brussels, thus becoming members of the Congress and being entitled to the "Actes du Congress. The itinerary of the trip appears in May *A. L. A. Bulletin*.

A general Educational Congress will also be held at Brussels, August 30-September 2.

The International Congress of Publishers held in Amsterdam July 18-22, touched so nearly the time assigned to the Brussels Congresses that opportunity was given to some of the American delegates to Brussels to attend it.

American Library Association

32ND ANNUAL MEETING, MACKINAC ISLAND,
MICH., JUNE 30-JULY 6, 1910

With an attendance of about 550—some 50 less than the representation at Minnetonka two years ago—the Mackinac Island conference comes into line with the preceding conventions of the American Library Association. There were about 86 delegates from Michigan, some 40 from Wisconsin, about 25 from Minnesota, and 50 or more from Ohio (Cleveland and Cincinnati each being represented by some 20 library workers). There were over 14 present from the staff of the Chicago Public Library alone, and the entire representation from the state of Illinois was 69. There were eight delegates from Canada, and the Pacific coast was represented by the librarian of Los Angeles and the state librarian from California, and by the librarians of Tacoma, Seattle and the University of Washington, Missouri, Indiana, Iowa and Kentucky were well represented, and there were also delegates from Montana, Oklahoma and Texas. North Dakota registered six delegates. Eastern librarians were present in considerable numbers, there being eight from New Jersey and good representation from New England, 24 being present from Massachusetts alone. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, and the District of Columbia were also well represented. There were three delegates present from Georgia and five from Alabama. A spirit of pleasant intercourse and goodfellowship and an entire absence of wire-pulling and politics characterized the "atmosphere" of the Mackinac convention.

While the program lacked the symmetry and central thought about which were so admirably correlated the groups of topics considered at Bretton Woods, yet full scope was given at Mackinac to the "specialization" of interests which becomes more and more characteristic of library development. There was in the general sessions a marked and a gratifying recognition of the human and humanitarian aspects of library work as against the technical appeals and questions of routine.

The Grand Hotel, commanding a beautiful view of the wooded island shore and of the clear lake-waters, was the headquarters of the conference. A few of the delegates, owing to the mismanagement of rooming accommodations on the part of the hotel authorities, were obliged to take rooms in other hotels, preferring these to the rooms of chef, hired help and linen closets that were blandly assigned to them by bewildered hotel clerks.

To Mr. Hadley's unfailing interest and attention, who, despite his numerous and trying duties as secretary, found time to

straighten out the hotel's mistakes, appreciation should be accorded.

Mackinac Island itself proved an ideal spot for the conference. Short steamer trips to Bois Blanc Island, to St. Ignace and to Les Cheneaux (or the "Snows"), explorations of the fascinating old fort on the island itself and along the cedar-wooded shores proved powerful antidotes to the fatigue and nerve strain that are the certain reward of the conscientious conference goer. These pleasant social features of the conference did not interfere with the printed program, which was strictly followed.

Although June 30 was set for the opening day of the conference, with scheduled meetings of the Executive board, Council and American Library Institute, there was considerable delay in the arrival of many of the delegates, owing to the boat carrying the Chicago party being several hours late in reaching Mackinac.

Friday, July 1, was known as Michigan Day, and though the first general session of the convention was not held until evening the day was given over to various sessions, the National Association of State Libraries, the Bibliographical Society of America, and the Special Libraries Association and League of Libraries Commissions meeting in the morning.

In the afternoon there was a drive around the island and a five o'clock tea.

In the evening at 8.30 the first general session of the conference was opened with singing of Michigan songs by William J. Fenton and Francis J. Campbell. The conference was then called to order by President Hodges, who delivered his president's address (see p. 295). After further singing, Miss Nina K. Preston extended in a few graceful words the welcome of the state of Michigan to the American Library Association.

Mrs. Henry Hulst, of Grand Rapids, Mich., was next on the program, and read her address, "Michigan history and legends," in which a description of the physical features of the island, and the story of its early history and Indian legends, the romance of its French occupation and settlement, and a brief narrative of Father Marquette's picturesque career were set forth with the appreciation and sympathy of the historian.

There was more singing at the close of her paper, which was followed by Mr. H. R. Pattingill, of Lansing, Mich. In his address the "Story of Michigan," Mr. Pattingill dwelt upon the English occupation of the state, with especial attention to its educational development. To Michigan belongs the distinction of having the first state university, the second or third normal school, and the first agricultural college in the United States. The public school in connection with the poorhouse at Coldwater, Mich., was the first school of its kind in the world.

After singing "Michigan, my Michigan," the first session adjourned, and informally under the trees more songs were sung and Japanese lanterns were gaily flourished by the Michigan delegates who literally disported themselves upon the green.

On Saturday, July 2, at 9.30 a.m., the second general session of the conference was called to order. Secretary Hadley read greetings to the Association from Mr. Herbert Baillie, of Wellington, New Zealand, and announced the fact that the American Association for National Conciliation offered to send its publications regularly for the benefit of the American Library Association.

The first item on the program was a statement by Mr. E. H. McClelland, technical librarian of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, with reference to the technical book exhibition. This interesting exhibit, which was in charge of Mr. McClelland, Mr. Tweedell, of Chicago, and Mr. Stevens, of Brooklyn, and for which in the absence of the latter Mr. McClelland was chiefly responsible, is briefly described on p. 311.

Mr. Hadley then presented his secretary's report.

The report was of especial interest, in that it described briefly the work of Headquarters since its establishment, and outlined the future policy of the executive offices of the Association, together with the duties of the secretary. Considerable work of consultation and work of an advisory nature is carried on by the secretary, to whom come many professional questions from librarians at large. Through the generosity of the Chicago Public Library the present commodious executive quarters were provided for the Association. To the Chicago Library Club the A. L. A. headquarters is indebted for much of its attractive furnishings, largely the gifts of the club. The Chicago Public Library and Mr. Henry E. Legler through contributions of pictures and other articles of furniture have added to the general attractiveness of the offices. The new membership of the Association from August, 1909, till May, 1910, has reached the number of 149, as compared to 91 new members for the corresponding period of the preceding year. A considerable number of institutions are included in these figures.

Dr. Charles Hubbard Judd, director of the School of Education of the University of Chicago, representing the National Education Association, then delivered his address on "The library and the school."

Dr. Judd emphasized the bond of sympathy between the two associations, and confined himself specifically to those aspects of library work that have to do directly with school organization. He advocated a study period in schools which should include a study of library methods, and suggested that the library itself conduct one or more of these study periods.

After this comprehensive and interesting presentation by Dr. Judd of library methods as applied to educational ones, Mr. Weyer assumed the chair as conductor of the book symposium, which presented a carefully selected program of speakers and books chosen to illustrate recent interpretations of American life. The speakers in the symposium were as follows: Mr. Carl B. Roden, Chicago Public Library; Mrs. J. S. Harron, A. L. A. Booklist; Miss Ethel F. McCollough, Superior, Wis.; Miss Elva L. Bascom, A. L. A. Booklist; Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, Buffalo Public Library; Miss Mary E. Ahern, Public Libraries; Miss Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library (contributed to the program but was not present); Dr. R. G. Thwaites, State Historical Society, Madison, Wis.; Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh, Milwaukee, Wis. The chairman, at the end of the symposium, read an interesting letter of Mr. De Morgan's, author of "Joseph Vance."

The books selected for the symposium were chiefly non-fiction, although some fiction was represented. The time allowed to each speaker (generally five minutes, excepting where a group of books made a larger allowance of time necessary) was rigidly adhered to by the impartial chairman with but one exception made (under compulsion) for the exceptional contribution of Miss Van Valkenburgh, the wit and spontaneous humor of which was received amid the enthusiastic applause of the house.

Before introducing Mr. Wallace Rice, of Chicago, the next speaker on the program, Mr. Weyer described in a few words the "Book reviewer's handy index," a little compilation about to be published, and which consists of phrases, synonyms and catch-phrases, designed to facilitate the task of book-reviewing. Mr. Weyer pointed out that such a tool would never be required by so expert a reviewer as Mr. Rice, who then addressed the Association on "Practical book reviewing and manuscript reading from the inside." Mr. Rice's speech, which will be published in full in the Proceedings, gave a full presentation of the methods of book reviewing prevailing in this country, and showed the influence and control that the competent reviewer indirectly exercises over the publishing press. The shortcomings of reviewing were impartially represented along with its advantages and its most evident effects upon literary expression.

President Hodges then took the chair and announced the Resolutions committee appointments as Mr. Carlton, Miss Preston and Dr. Bostwick. Reports were postponed until the following session, owing to lack of time and the meeting adjourned.

During the afternoon of the same day (Saturday, July 2) there were held meetings of the Professional Training section, the American Association of Law Libraries, the

Agricultural Libraries round table, and the Catalog section.

In the evening the Children's Librarians' section and the College and Reference section held their first sessions, the League of Library Commissions and the Special Libraries Association held their second sessions.

Sunday, July 3, was devoted to rest and recreation, and in the evening the Wisconsin Library School Association gave a dinner and reunion.

On Monday, July 4, in celebration of the national holiday, the Association assembled in the Casino at 9.30 a.m., where the general sessions of the conference were all held, and the Declaration of Independence was read, followed with the singing of the national hymn. This "safe and sane" testimony to Independence Day over, the full program for the day came into order. In the morning the American Association of Law Libraries and the National Association of State Libraries held a joint session; and the American Library Institute and the Agricultural Libraries held their second sessions. In the afternoon the College and Reference section and the Children's Librarians' section held their second sessions, and the American Association of Law Libraries and the Special Libraries Association held their third sessions. The evening was partly given over to library school dinners and reunions, such occasions being given by the Western Reserve, Illinois, Pratt Institute and Drexel Institute library school associations, and by the Special Libraries Association and the Carnegie Library Training School for Children's Librarians. These festivities were enhanced by the singing of college songs and by speeches, toasts and other harmless demonstrations and friendly outbreaks.

At 9 p.m. Mr. W. R. Reinick, of the Philadelphia Free Library, gave an illustrated lecture on "Insects destructive to books," in which he outlined the theory that the insect ravages are in part due to the poisons that are used in the paper making and binding. He contended that these poisons are beneficial to the insects. This theory he asserted will be borne out by chemical research and analysis. In connection with this subject there was an exhibition at the conference of books and manuscripts, showing the destructive ravages of microbes and insects. This exhibit, which was less agreeable than interesting, was loaned by Mr. Reinick, and was better adapted to appreciation by the diurnal than by the nocturnal mind.

On the morning of Tuesday, July 5, at 9.30, was held the third session of the conference. Reports were first in order. Mr. Ranck gave a synopsis of the report of the Committee on public documents, which was referred to the Council with power to act. The following reports were then submitted and accepted: Finance committee, Committee on coöperation with the N. E. A., Committees

on Library training, on International relations, on Bookbuying, on Federal and state relations, on Simplified code of A. L. A. rules, on Coördination of college libraries, on Coördination, on the Brussels Congress, on Bookbinding, and on Work with the blind. Most of these reports were presented in print. Mr. Hadley read the report of the Resolutions committee, which was adopted by a rising vote. Mr. Hill made a motion suggesting a telegram of greeting to Mr. Crunden. This was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Miss Tyler, second vice-president of the Association, then took the chair. The first speaker on the program was Mr. Harwood Frost, secretary of the Engineering News Publishing Co., who spoke on the "Selection of technical books and periodicals."

He outlined the scope of engineering literature and divided technical literature into treatises and text-books. Mr. Frost laid stress upon the importance of selection and preparation of text-books, and the difficulties involved in keeping these technical guides up to date. In some cases engineering text-books become out of date before they are off the press. In selection of technical literature Mr. Frost emphasized the importance of technology exhibits, of advertised descriptions, advice of dealers and of reviews.

Mr. Ranck then assumed the chair to conduct the Recreation symposium which followed. In his introductory remarks Mr. Ranck emphasized the fact that many librarians have met with untimely physical breakdowns, and considered that recreation of librarians was a matter for serious thought. Mr. Ranck dwelt upon the stimulating effects of recreation on work, and advocated freedom from fixed schedules of labor as bringing the best results in professional activity. Various sports, recreations and pastimes were then considered by several librarians as here mentioned. Mr. John Cotton Dana read a letter from Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, of the University of Michigan, on the scientific aspects of recreation; Misses Countryman, Stansbury, Everhart, and Van Valkenburg, and Messrs. Dudley, Andrews, Wellman, Carr, Burpee, Thwaites, Wright, Bostwick and Bishop contributed with sportsmanlike vim and ardor to this symposium program. Mr. Bishop discussed "A Sabbatical year for librarians."

At the close of these entertaining revelations of how the dignified librarians look at play, President Hodges reassumed the chair and the meeting adjourned.

The American Association of Law Libraries also met in the morning for a fourth session. In the afternoon the National Association of State Libraries and the Bibliographical Society of America held their second sessions, and the Trustees' section held a meeting.

In the evening the New York Library

School Association and the Wisconsin Library Association gave dinners and reunion meetings. The American Association of Law Libraries held its fifth session, and at 9 p.m. the general Association met in the Casino to listen to an illustrated lecture on "Playgrounds and recreation," by Graham Romeyn Taylor, of Chicago, associate editor of *The Survey*. The lantern slides brought out with graphic picturesqueness the wonderfully progressive and effective work that has been carried on in Chicago for the benefit of the child of the street and tenement. Dr. Taylor's thorough mastery of his subject added much to the force of its presentation.

On Wednesday, July 6, the morning was chiefly devoted to walking parties, but the conscientious law librarians assembled again for their sixth session. In the afternoon at 2.30 the fourth general and last session of the conference convened.

The report of the treasurer was submitted by Mr. Roden. Mr. Craver submitted the report of the Committee on library administration and Mr. Hadley read the report of Council (*see p. 327*).

Mr. Hill followed with his address on the "Deterioration of paper used in newspapers" (*see p. 290*).

Mr. Hill suggested that a committee be appointed from the Association to confer with publishers on the subject of the deterioration of newspaper papers with a hope of finding a practical remedy for existing conditions. A recommendation to have such a committee appointed was referred to the Executive board. Mr. Hadley then read the report of the Executive board (*see p. 328*).

A paper on "The Aberdeen Association," by Lawrence J. Burpee, of Ottawa, followed, which in Mr. Burpee's absence was read by Mr. Roden.

In this paper is given a description of the beginnings and work of the Aberdeen Association of Canada, which, starting from one small center, has become national in scope. In its early years the work was confined to the distribution of literature to individual settlers; the organization now includes, besides the usual executive officers, a strong central committee, and it includes a central branch to act as a collecting and distributing center for all the branches. Mr. Burpee also touched briefly upon the floating libraries of Canada, which embrace special travelling library work carried on by Dr. Grenfell in Labrador, by the Columbia Coast Mission on the Pacific Coast and by the Upper Canada Tract and Book Society on the Great Lakes. The "floating libraries" are carried to the fishing camps and are provided for the crews of the Great Lake vessels. Vessels coaling at Vancouver are supplied with books and magazines by Mr. Kidd, who has established a free reading room at Union Bay, Vancouver Island.

At the close of Mr. Burpee's paper Rev.

Alfred Fitzpatrick, Toronto, Canada, described, by aid of lantern slides, his work in the reading tents among the lumber camps of Canada.

At intervals during this session which marked the "Canadian Day" of the conference, old Canadian folk songs were sung by Mr. Henry Le Febvre, of Ottawa. Further resolutions from the report of the Committee on resolutions were then read by Mr. Hadley, and it was moved that a vote of thanks be extended to Mrs. N. D. C. Hodges, in appreciation of her kindness and helpfulness during the conference. This motion was adopted by a rising vote.

The report from the tellers of the election was then submitted (*see p. 329*). President Hodges then introduced the new president, Mr. J. I. Wyer, who spoke a few words to the Association, and the 32d conference of the American Library Association was adjourned.

During the conference the accustomed artistic official conventional group was immortalized in a photograph taken by Charles E. Scarlett.

This photograph is reproduced as frontispiece, and copies may be obtained from the photographer, care C. A. Telfer, 17 State street, St. Ignace, Mich. M. R. H.

POST-CONFERENCE

Amid warnings that ordeals of fire and flies awaited them at their post-conference destination in the Canadian forest lands, the post-conference party, under the efficient leadership of Mr. Faxon, left Mackinac on the afternoon of July 7. Mr. Faxon was armed with yards of cheesecloth (pink) to suit the party's complexions, which were preponderantly feminine, and to keep away the black flies of Temagami, should they prove as ferocious as rumor depicted them. The party enjoyed a happy sail from Mackinac northward to the Sault, where those with exploring tendencies were given opportunity to investigate that picturesque little town, before continuing the trip through the beautiful northern waters of Huron to Custer, Ontario. Here the party took train for North Bay, the sun blazing down upon them with an intensity worthy of a tropical rather than a Canadian clime.

At North Bay a few of the party left the travellers to go on to Montreal, while Mr. Faxon pioneered his "chosen people" on to Temagami. What happened there we know not at the date of writing—the responsible librarian to whom was committed the task of reporting upon the days in Temagami having made no sign. From previous knowledge of parties conducted by Mr. Faxon it would seem safe to surmise that the post-conference party enjoyed to the utmost their four full days at Temagami Inn, with pleasure trips to Cobalt and to Lady Evelyn Lake, with fishing and enjoyment

of many another "Librarian's Recreation," which should furnish ample material for future Recreation Symposiums.

However, the flies may have destroyed the whole party,—not having heard to the contrary we should be glad of information.

M. R. H.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS' SECTION

A book symposium of unusual interest to children's librarians was the feature of the first session of the Children's Librarians' Section at the Mackinac Island Conference, held on the evening of Saturday, July 2. Nine books dealing with conditions surrounding the daily life of modern children and plans for improving them were chosen as subjects for short talks by different speakers, and the result was a program most interesting and profitable to children's librarians and others alike. The value of cooperation with other workers for children's welfare and of a thorough knowledge of allied activities was the strong appeal made by each of the books to the children's librarian.

The following books were discussed:

- E. K. S. Key. *Century of the child*—Mrs. Henry L. Elmendorf.
- B. B. Lindsey & H. O'Higgins. *The beast*—A. E. Bostwick.
- John Spargo. *The bitter cry of the children*—Linda A. Eastman.
- Jane Addams. *The spirit of youth and the city streets*—Henry E. Legler.
- K. L. L. Boshier. *Mary Cary*—Lutie E. Stearns.
- R. R. Reeder. *How two hundred children live and learn*—Caroline Webster.
- J. A. Riis. *The peril and preservation of the home*—Esther Strauss.
- H. G. Parsons. *Children's gardens*—Elva L. Bascom.
- G. S. Lee. *The child and the book*—May Massee.

The session closed with a short discussion on intermediate work for the older children who use the children's rooms, led by Miss Mary Douglas, St. Louis, Mo.

At the business meeting, held on Monday, July 4, Miss Faith Smith, Chicago, was elected chairman of the section for the coming year, and Miss Mary Douglas, St. Louis, secretary. After adjournment an hour was spent in informal discussion of a number of subjects of interest to children's librarians.

CATALOG SECTION

The Catalog Section met on Saturday, July 2, at 2 p.m., in the Grand Hotel. In the absence of the chairman and the secretary, C. B. Roden called the meeting to order, and, by unanimous consent, presided as temporary chairman. A. G. S. Josephson acted as temporary secretary. A communication from the chairman, Miss Margaret Mann, and the secretary, Miss Sophie K. Hiss, both unable to attend the conference, was read. It reported

to the section the efforts made by its officers to secure papers for presentation at this meeting and their failure, resulting in the recommendation to the Program Committee of the A. L. A. that the meetings of the section be omitted this year. After considerable discussion, during the course of which it was pointed out by several members that the section had never taken up the important subject of classification and that many related topics awaited attention, it was moved and seconded that a committee be appointed to draw up a plan of organization with a view to securing greater continuity for the section, and, if possible, more organic connection with the American Library Association. *Carried.* The chair appointed Messrs. Josephson and Hanson and Miss Van Valkenburgh. It was also moved that a committee be appointed to nominate officers for the section. *Carried.* By unanimous consent this duty was assigned to the organization committee, previously appointed.

The second session was held on Monday, July 4, at 8 p.m. The organization committee reported a plan for organization of the section, which was adopted as follows:

"The Catalog Section shall meet regularly at the annual meetings of the A. L. A., and also at such joint meetings of two or several states as are held at other times of the year, if the committee of the Section deem it advisable, or if 10 members of the Section so request.

"At each annual meeting the Section shall elect a chairman and a secretary to hold office until their successors have been elected; these officers, together with the retiring chairman, shall constitute the committee of the Section. The duties of the committee shall be to have charge of the meetings of the Section, to arrange for programs, and to see that records of meetings and a register of members of the Section be kept.

"At each annual meeting of the Section two sessions shall be held, of which one shall ordinarily be devoted to cataloging problems of interest to large libraries, including classification, indexing and similar bibliographical subjects; the second to be devoted to the same problems, as far as they affect smaller libraries.

"In preparing the programs for the annual meetings, the committee shall consult with the Program Committee of the A. L. A. in order to secure unity of plan and avoid duplication of and conflict with the programs of the general sessions and of other sections.

"The committee shall appoint chairman or secretary pro tem., in case either or both of these officers are prevented from attending a given meeting of the Section.

"If, at any meeting of the section, the committee has been unable to prepare a formal program, a round table meeting of members of the Section shall be held for discussion of

such subject or subjects as any member may wish to bring up.

"The secretary shall at the annual meeting report the expenses of the year, to be covered by subscription among those present."

The committee further recommended that a copy of the minutes of the two meetings of the section be sent to the A. L. A. Council. It was moved that this recommendation be approved; it was so voted, and the secretary pro tem. was instructed to send a copy of the minutes to the secretary of the A. L. A. to be submitted to the Council.

The committee then reported its nominations for officers of the Section for the ensuing year, namely: for chairman, Mr. Andrew Keogh, of Yale University, and for secretary, Miss Mary Oakley, of the Seattle Public Library.

Miss Goldberg, of the Chicago Public Library, told of the use of the multigraph in that library for specialists, notes, circulars, and anything that was wanted in several copies.

Mr. Raney, library of the Johns Hopkins University, supplemented his article in the June LIBRARY JOURNAL in telling of his experiments with the multigraph and the flexitype. Mr. Hastings reported on the use of the flexitype at the Library of Congress.

After a short discussion the meeting adjourned.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON, *Secretary pro tem.*

COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

The College and Reference Section held two sessions, one on the evening of July 2 and the other the afternoon of July 4. Mr. W. Dawson Johnston was chairman.

In the first session the relation of the college library to the public and other libraries was the central theme. Dr. W. K. Jewett, librarian of the University of Nebraska, presented a paper on the "Relation of the college library to the public." After a brief introduction discussing the right of universities to serve the public, Dr. Jewett cited certain instances where the university and college libraries were serving those outside their walls. Among the examples mentioned were: (1) inter-library loans especially by libraries with rich special collections, such as Harvard and Columbia; (2) the Iowa law of 1904 permitting colleges and towns to undertake joint maintenance of a library which has not proved successful in the one case operating under the law, Cornell College, Mt. Vernon; (3) the extension of the college library privileges to summer visitors in the town, which Williams College has found successful; (4) the offer of a university to supply the town needs in case of the destruction of the city library, as shown by the University of California's offer to the public of San Francisco at the time of the earthquake; (5) professional men's use of special collections at a university library, as shown by the Burling-

ton railroad employees' use of the engineering collection at the University of Nebraska and the local doctors' and lawyers' use of the University of Michigan's medical and law books; (6) the university library's opportunity to offer superior bibliographical lists on special subjects; (7) the constant opportunity that the trained workers in college libraries have to give advice to the public as to the best books on a given subject, both for use and purchase.

An excellent paper on the "Relation of the state university library to the other libraries of the state" was read by Mr. P. L. Windsor, librarian of the University of Illinois.

The "Relation of the college library to the public in a college town" was the title of the paper read for Mr. W. I. Fletcher, the librarian of Amherst College. Mr. Fletcher was unable to attend the conference. The paper was limited entirely to the study of colleges located in smaller cities or towns. Inquiries were sent to 30 college libraries and the results given in this paper. Mr. Fletcher advocates cordiality on the part of the college libraries, especially in helping the teachers of the public schools, club workers in the towns, and all special students living in the towns and not connected with the colleges. He brings the paper to a close with the suggestion "that the college libraries may yet do much more to fasten and seal the bond which, through all petty and superficial rivalries, should hold together town and gown."

Miss Laura R. Gibbs, cataloger at Brown University, discussed the ever-perplexing problem of "Student assistants in college libraries." She emphatically states that if a library has the money at its disposal "it is unquestionably better to employ two or three regular assistants at fair salaries than to scatter the work among a dozen or more untrained workers." She does, however, show how student assistants have been employed to advantage by giving them some preliminary training, and under careful supervision having them work on the mechanical preparation of the books for the shelves, in the care of the shelves, alphabetizing cards, typewriting catalog cards from temporary slips, ordering and preparing Library of Congress cards, making shelf list entries, and even cataloging simpler books.

The afternoon session was opened by Mr. W. H. Brett, librarian of the Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio, who presented the results of a set of questions which he had sent out to librarians regarding the "Relation of the public library to the college."

Mr. Clement W. Andrews, librarian of the John Crerar Library, Chicago, presented a statement for the A. L. A. Publishing Board, which showed that the publication of printed cards for analytical entries from a selected list of serials which this board has carried on successfully since 1896 now needs to be somewhat changed and modified.

"The developments which make necessary a revision of the work are, first, the issue of the Library of Congress cards; second, the extension of that work, in accordance with its recent offer, to include certain classes of desirable titles received from other libraries; third, the issue of the 'International catalog of scientific literature'; fourth, a growing feeling that the list is altogether too miscellaneous; and, fifth, the change in editor made necessary by the change in the location of the work of the Board." The Board has three ways in which it hopes to curtail this work to the advantage of all concerned. First, they propose to ask the Library of Congress to undertake on its own account a few serials, strictly monographic in character or else published by the U. S. Government, which would appear to have been overlooked. Second, they hope that the library will extend its offer to print titles furnished by other libraries when five subscriptions have been assured, to include material from the more important serials even if not strictly monographic in form or character. Third, they would be inclined to drop all special periodicals covered by the "International catalog."

An interesting discussion on various problems of interest to college and reference librarians followed. Mr. W. P. Cutter made a very interesting statement regarding the controversy between Smith College and the Forbes Library. The election of officers for the ensuing year followed. Mr. A. S. Root, librarian of Oberlin College, was elected chairman, and Miss Irene Warren, librarian of the School of Education, University of Chicago, was elected secretary.

IRENE WARREN, *Acting secretary.*

TRUSTEES' SECTION

The Trustees' Section of the American Library Association met at Mackinac Island July 5, at 2.30 p.m., with W. T. Porter, chairman, presiding.

The following was presented and adopted:
In Memoriam — Deloraine P. Corey.

The Trustees' Section of the American Library Association pays this tribute to the memory of Mr. Deloraine P. Corey, a former chairman of the Section, who died May 6, 1910, at his home in Malden, Mass. Mr. Corey was one of the original members of the Section, and was for many years its chairman. He was a constant attendant at the meetings of the Association. He was, for many years, one of the Trustees of the Endowment Fund of the Association. His wise counsel in matters incident to the welfare of the Association will ever be remembered and his loss will be deeply felt.

The Association has lost a strong supporter and earnest friend and the Trustees' Section a faithful member.

Resolved, That this memorial be spread upon the minutes of this meeting and a copy thereof be sent to his widow.

After a short conference the section adjourned. The organization for the ensuing years is as follows: W. T. Porter, Public Library of Cincinnati, chairman; Thomas L. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, secretary.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES ROUND TABLE

The two sessions of the Agricultural Libraries Round Table meetings, on the afternoon of July 2 and the morning of July 4, represented the first attempt to bring together librarians of agricultural libraries and those interested in agricultural literature, for the discussion of their special problems. The meetings were presided over by Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., chairman. In the absence of Dr. A. C. True, director of the Office of Experiment Stations, Mr. Wyer gave an interesting opening address on agricultural libraries, their growth, scope and various activities.

The subject "Popularizing agricultural literature" was represented by two papers—(a) "Travelling libraries for farmers," by Mr. Charles B. Galbreath, librarian, Ohio State Library, and (b) "Agricultural collections in public libraries," by Miss Lutie E. Stearns, chief Travelling Library Department, Wisconsin Library Commission. As Mr. Galbreath was unable to be present at the first session, his interesting paper describing the travelling libraries in Ohio, was read at the second session. In her paper on "Agricultural collections in public libraries" Miss Stearns stated that she recently sent out a circular of inquiry on this subject to libraries and that the replies received gave proof of the increasing popular interest in agriculture.

The next paper on the program, by Mr. C. W. Andrews, librarian John Crerar Library, on "Agricultural literature in a reference library," was interesting as showing the use of agricultural literature in a large city library, by the scientist and trained investigator, which use, though limited to a relatively small class of readers, is often far-reaching in its results.

The last paper of the first session was presented by Miss Anna M. Smith, librarian Department of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, whose subject was "The instruction of students in the use of agricultural and scientific literature." Miss Smith emphasized the need of such instruction, and outlined the course to be given by her this year at the College of Agriculture, University of Minnesota. The discussion of the subject brought out the fact that four other institutions which were represented at the meeting give instruction in the use of the library, namely, the University of Illinois, Agricultural College of Utah, Ohio State University, and the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

The second session on Monday morning was opened by the paper on "Travelling libraries for farmers," by Mr. C. B. Galbreath, referred to above. This was followed by a paper of special interest to librarians of agricultural colleges, on "The relation of the experiment station library to the college library," by Mr. Charles R. Green, librarian Massachusetts Agricultural College. Mr. Green's definite suggestions as to the rela-

tions to be desired were, first, that the experiment station library should be considered as belonging to the main college library and under the supervision of the college librarian; second, that the college librarian, acting upon recommendations made by the various officers, should have charge of the purchase of all books needed by either institution; third, that the college library catalog should contain information concerning all the library resources of the institution, regardless of whether the material is filed in the Experiment Station, Horticultural Department, or some other department, and regardless of whether the books and periodicals are received by purchase, gift or exchange.

The next paper, by Mr. W. P. Cutter, librarian Forbes Library, on the "Classification of an agricultural library," described the various classifications of agriculture, giving special attention to the two principal classifications, namely, the Cutter Expansive classification and the Decimal classification of agriculture, which was expanded by Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr.

Mr. Cutter was followed by Miss E. L. Ogden, librarian of the Office of Experiment Stations, who described the various "Guides to recent agricultural literature."

Dr. E. Mead Wilcox, professor of agricultural botany, University of Nebraska, was to have given a paper on the subject of "Indexing agricultural literature from the scientist's point of view," but he was unavoidably detained at the university and his paper arrived too late to be read. As a contribution, however, to the subject of indexing agricultural literature, Mr. C. H. Hastings, chief of the Card Section, Library of Congress, described the various printed catalog and index cards prepared by the Library of Congress and the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and called attention to the complete revised set of cards for the Department of Agriculture publications which was on exhibition at the meeting. Mr. Hastings was followed by a discussion of the cards prepared by the Office of Experiment Stations, indexing the State Experiment Station literature, a partial set of which was also on exhibition at the meeting.

The final paper on the program was by Mr. William M. Hepburn, entitled "Agricultural periodicals—their selection and preservation" (see page 309). In the absence of Mr. Hepburn, the paper was read by Mr. William H. Powers, librarian South Dakota State College of Agriculture. The subject of the preservation of agricultural periodicals led to the question of indexing them, and Miss Anna M. Smith described a project which is under consideration at the University of Minnesota for the indexing of a limited number of the best agricultural periodicals, on a plan similar to the "Reader's guide."

The last question to be discussed was that of permanent organization. After consideration of the various kinds of organization through which it would be possible to carry on the work begun at these round table meetings, it was voted that the officials of the A. L. A. be communicated with in regard to forming an Agricultural Section.

Between 50 and 60 persons were present at each session.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING SECTION

The Professional Training Section met in the Casino of the Grand Hotel at 2:30 p.m., Saturday, July 2. At the request of the chairman, Mr. Hadley presided. "The essentials of a good library school," by Miss Edith Tobitt, of the Omaha Public Library, was the first paper on the program. This was discussed by Mr. Yust, Louisville, and Mr. Wright, Los Angeles. There was further discussion from the floor. The apprentice class was next considered. The apprentice class of the large library being covered by Miss Jessie Welles, of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Mr. Frank P. Hill, Brooklyn, Mr. Bostwick, St. Louis, and Mr. Windsor, in the absence of Mr. Bowerman, discussed this question.

The apprentice class in the small library was presented by Miss Maude Van Buren, Mankato, Minn., and Miss Grace Delphine Rose, Davenport (Ia.) Public Library. This topic was discussed by Arthur L. Bailey, Wilmington, Del.

Further account of this section meeting will be given in a coming number of the JOURNAL.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS ROUND TABLE

At the round table for discussion of problems connected with government documents, held at Mackinac July 2, a brief program was presented. The subjects covered, however, were of considerable importance and included an address prepared by August Donath, U. S. Superintendent of Documents, which was submitted to the meeting in his absence. Of particular importance was the discussion concerning the work of the Congressional printing investigation commission. A full account of this round table will be given in a coming number of the JOURNAL, but at date of printing it has not yet been received.

REPORT OF COUNCIL

Three meetings of Council of the A. L. A. were held during this annual conference. A number of communications and questions were considered, some of which were of prime importance.

From the North Carolina Library Commission came a communication urging the Council to help secure lower postage rates on commission publications. The Committee on Federal relations will take up this question and it was proposed that librarians con-

fer with their congressmen in regard to the importance of these lower postage rates. Much interest was shown by Council in the report submitted by Miss Alice S. Tyler on the affiliation of the A. L. A. with state library associations. Miss Tyler secured opinions as to relation of the national and state associations from many officers of state associations.

Among the suggestions made in Council was that state associations which paid an annual membership due in the A. L. A. should have the privilege of appointing a delegate to attend the A. L. A. Conference with permission to attend the Council meetings. Other suggestions were made and the question was deemed of so much importance, that it was voted to continue the committee on affiliation which was instructed to recommend definite suggestions at the midwinter meeting of the Council.

By unanimous vote Council elected to its membership: George F. Bowerman, W. N. C. Carlton, Linda A. Eastman, Mary F. Isom and Judson T. Jennings.

The question of membership in the Executive Board by which a person may serve both as an elected member and also as an ex-officio member was referred for consideration of the Executive Board.

The Special Libraries Association, which held its meetings at Mackinac Island, voted to request the A. L. A. to allow it to become affiliated with the American Library Association and to establish the usual relations maintained by that Association with its affiliated organizations. Council referred the request to a special committee to be appointed by the President, to report at the January meeting of Council. The President appointed C. H. Gould, C. W. Andrews and A. E. Bostwick as members of this committee.

Following consideration given by the Public documents committee to the questionnaire sent out by the Congressional Printing Investigation Commission, important recommendations were made to Council by the Committee.

Council voted to adopt the following: "WHEREAS frequent injustice has been done both to the Government and in many instances to the several libraries designated as regular depositories, by requiring said libraries to receive all publications issued by the government whether able to care for them or not, and Whereas, various depositories of long standing and wide use and influence have from time to time been removed from the depository list by direction of Congress, *Resolved*, that in the judgment of the American Library Association, depository libraries should be divided into two classes: First: Permanent depositories which shall include all state libraries and such other large or important libraries as may from time to time be designated. They shall receive all publications issued by the govern-

ment and shall from time to time be visited by an official, competent to give criticism or advice. Second: Other libraries which shall be allowed to select such publications as may be of service to their several communities.

"All documents so deposited shall be made accessible to the public."

A second resolution was submitted by the committee and was adopted as follows: "WHEREAS, under the present printing law congressional titling has been omitted, and wisely so, from departmental publications distributed by the Superintendent of documents to depository libraries, *Resolved*, that we recommend such publications be withdrawn from the Congressional set and whether mailed thereafter by the Superintendent of documents or by the several departments, the circulation of them be left to the discretion of the receiving library.

"*Resolved*, we recommend that unless otherwise requested, one copy only of each publication be sent and that the granting or refusal of duplication be a matter of discretion with the Superintendent or department.

"*Resolved*, we recommend also that the serial number be restored to documents bearing the Congressional titling and that all documents, whether Congressional or departmental be mailed promptly upon issue."

Mr. Wellman presented the following resolution, which was adopted: "WHEREAS, the Patent Office Gazette is one of the most valuable public documents received by a large number of libraries, especially those situated in manufacturing districts, *Resolved*, that we deprecate any action depriving these libraries of the receipt of the Patent Office Gazette free of charge."

Voted, also, that "we approve of the suggestion of President Heinman of the League of American Municipalities to centralize the distribution of official publications of all departments of American cities," and the Secretary was instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the League of American Municipalities.

Following a general discussion, it was *Voted* to approve the preparation of a statement of American library conditions existing at the present time, and this to be printed in handsome form in English, German, and French, and such statement to be published by the Publishing Board of the A. L. A. and distributed to foreign libraries and elsewhere at the discretion of the Publishing Board.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

At the first of two meetings held by the Executive Board of the American Library Association at Mackinac Island there was considerable discussion of the recommendation made by the Committee on library training for the appropriation of \$500 to defray expenses incident to a proposed examination of all library schools as wished such investigation, and the Executive Board voted that

money is not available at this time for the purposes suggested.

The Board voted that the list of library schools be omitted from printing in the Handbook of the A. L. A. and the Secretary was instructed in answering any inquiries in regard to library schools to disclaim any endorsement of the same by the American Library Association.

The Board voted that the President and Secretary prepare a draft of the changes in the By-laws of the Association, necessary to carry out the recommendations of the Council made last January in regard to the establishment or discontinuance of sections of the A. L. A.

The President and Secretary drafted the following proposed changes, which were adopted by the Board: "Petitions for the establishment of sections shall be presented only by members actively engaged in the work of the proposed section and by not less than 20 such members. Before such a petition be granted by Council, it shall be referred to a special committee to be appointed by the President, which committee after investigating the grounds for the petition and the conditions regarding it, shall report to the Council as to the desirability of such a section. Council shall have power to discontinue a section when in the opinion of Council, the usefulness of that section has ceased."

The New England Education League had requested the A. L. A. to take over the work it had been doing in urging Congress to provide for a library post. The Executive Board referred the matter to the A. L. A. Committee on Federal relations with power.

APPOINTMENTS

Appointments to Boards and Committees were made as follows:

Publishing Board: Mrs. Elmendorf was reappointed a member of the Publishing Board for a term of three years.

Finance committee: C. W. Andrews, F. F. Dawley and E. H. Anderson.

Public documents committee: G. S. Godard, Johnson Brigham, Ernest Bruncken, L. J. Burpee, T. W. Koch, C. S. Reeder, T. M. Owen, S. H. Ranck, J. D. Thompson.

Co-operation of the N. E. A.: Mary E. Ahern, Genevieve M. Walton, Irene Warren, Ida M. Mendenhall and George H. Locke.

Library administration: The Executive Board approved the committee's list of questions to be submitted to members during the year and voted to continue the present committee.

Library training: A. S. Root, A. E. Bostwick, Mary W. Plummer, Grace D. Rose, Adam Strohm, Caroline M. Underhill, Alice S. Tyler, Albert Brandeis.

International relations: Voted to continue unchanged the present membership of this committee.

Bookbuying: W. L. Brown appointed chairman with power to select two other members.

Bookbinding: Voted to continue the present committee unchanged.

Federal and state relations: B. C. Steiner, T. L. Montgomery, J. L. Gillis, C. K. Bellden, H. R. McIlwaine.

Catalog rules for small libraries: Voted to continue the present committee unchanged.

Brussels Conference: Voted to continue the present committee until report is received.

Work with the blind: Voted to continue the present committee.

Travel: Voted to continue the present committee.

Co-ordination among college libraries and Co-ordination: Both committees remain unchanged. Voted that the respective chairman be requested by the Executive Board to confer as to the advisability of combining these committees or defining their separate fields.

Program committee: J. I. Wyer, Chalmers Hadley and Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf.

After an informal discussion of the various meeting places suggested for 1911 the Executive Board limited the choice of the meeting place to Denver, Colorado, and Southern California. Voted that in the absence of more definite assurances as to hotel accommodations, meeting rooms, etc., received before July 25, the Secretary is instructed to proceed to arrange for a meeting of the A. L. A., 1911, in Southern California. Should more definite information be received by the date mentioned the Secretary is instructed to submit to the Executive Board for further consideration.

The resignation of Mrs. Elmendorf, as one of the two members of the Executive Board whose terms expire in 1911, was accepted by the Executive Board, and Alice S. Tyler was designated by the Executive Board to serve *pro tempore* (until 1911) to succeed Mrs. Elmendorf on Executive Board.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Election of officers for the coming year resulted as follows:

President, J. I. Wyer, Jr.; *1st vice-president,* Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf; *2d vice-president,* W. Dawson Johnston.

Executive Board: Herbert Putnam, Purd B. Wright.

Council: George F. Bowerman, W. N. C. Carlton, Linda A. Eastman, Mary F. Isom, Judson T. Jennings (*elected by Council*); Lawrence J. Burpee, Johnson Brigham, C. H. Brown, Julia Rankin, Sula Wagner (*elected by Association*).

State Library Associations

NEW ENGLAND LIBRARY CONFERENCE*

The 73d (annual) meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held at the Wachusett House, Princeton, June 9-10, 1910. The meeting this year took the form of a New England conference, and the library associations of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island were each responsible for a session.

The first session, held Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, opened with a business meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, President Ayer presiding. The clubs were welcomed to Princeton by Rev. Charles E. Reeves, of the Congregational Church. Reports were read and the following officers were elected: president, Robert K. Shaw, librarian Worcester Public Library; vice-presidents, Charles F. D. Belden, librarian State Library of Massachusetts, Frederick A. Chase, librarian City Library, Lowell, Frank H. Whitmore, librarian Brockton Public Library; secretary, Drew B. Hall, librarian Millicent Library, Fairhaven; treasurer, Miss Etta L. Rabardy, Boston Athenæum; recorder, Miss Louise Prouty, Boston Public Library.

Miss Chandler, of Lancaster, then read the following report of the Committee on resolutions on the death of Miss Mary E. Sargent, of the Medford Public Library:

The Massachusetts Library Club has seldom, if ever, lost a more valuable member than by the death of Mary E. Sargent, last December. There has gone from this world a brave life of constant and loving influence for good, a life which could ill be spared.

Only those who began library work before the days of library schools and associations can understand the constant industry and study needed to enable one to become a leader and teacher in what is now a science. In 1872, in the beginning of Miss Sargent's career, it was just emerging from a leisurely occupation to be embraced by any one who had a love for reading, and a desire to keep the books on the shelves as much as possible. She was among the first to realize that the people can be trusted with what is truly their own property, and that by such liberty the value of the property is increased many fold. The good fortune which gave Medford the beautiful old mansion for a library made it possible to continue its appearance of hospitality by the home-like bookcases along the walls, while the generous attention given to all who came for assistance brought people from far and near, even when larger libraries were close by them. With one exception, the circulation at Medford is larger per capita than any other city in the state. Small wonder that it was a model to which students came from other states to discover the secrets of its presiding genius.

Hers was also pioneer work among the children. She knew that the influence of good books must be brought to bear upon them at a very early age, and that the library could help to keep them off the streets, and teach lessons in behavior and cleanliness. Nor was her desire to instruct the children a matter of business only. To see their happy faces when they met her, and her evident intimate acquaintance with one and all, showed that it was, as in all her work, a heartfelt interest and joy far beyond the mere idea of improving their minds. In connection with this came the publication of the

two volumes of "Reading for the young," the value of which has never been equalled.

As the boys grew too old for the children's room, and crowded the halls below, to the discomfort of their elders, another problem was before her. Again and again she brought the urgent necessity for a boys' club before the public, until, too late for her to see what she had wrought, the club was formed, and made a power for good to last for all time to come.

Pressed to one side by her library interests, but shown in many ways, was her strong artistic talent. From this, joined to her brave desire to forward all good things, came the generous help she gave to the Library Art Club, as its secretary. Few know the time and strength she devoted to it, and it may be truly said that she gave more than should have been taken, and that this, added to her other burdens, was a cause of her fatal illness.

We give our highest admiration to the excellence of her professional work, and the noble instinct which made her a leading spirit in many public ways, but beyond all this we feel the loss of a sweet and loving soul, always young, hopeful and cheering, believing in all good, faithful in her duty, faithful in her friendships, to be mourned and regretted as long as memory endures.

To those nearest and dearest we send heartfelt sympathy.

ALICE G. CHANDLER,
GARDNER M. JONES,
MRS. WILLIAM H. TILLINGHAUST, Committee.

Prof. Dallas Lore Sharp, of Boston University, then spoke on "Nature writers."

The meeting opened Friday morning at 9 o'clock with an adjourned session of the Massachusetts Library Club.

Mr. Charles H. White, field agent at Massachusetts Agricultural College, read a comprehensive and enlightening paper on the "Literature of agriculture."

President Keogh, of the Connecticut Library Association, then took the chair and introduced Mr. Walter B. Briggs, of Trinity College, Hartford, whose paper was "America's 'open door' to the democracy of books."

Miss Caroline M. Hewins, of the Hartford Public Library, then spoke on "A child and her books."

The morning session closed with a paper by Mr. Frederick W. Jenkins, of Charles Scribner's Sons, on "Booksellers and their traditions." In the afternoon Miss Chandler, of Lancaster, gave a half-hour talk on her recent trip through western Massachusetts with the Visiting committee of the Massachusetts Library Commission.

The following question was asked: What can be done to interest trustees? Mr. Jones, of Salem, suggested that we have something worth while for trustees to think about.

Mr. Ayer spoke of the recent ruling of the A. L. A. in regard to counting circulation of books from schools. This brought up an argument as to whether books sent to a deposit or school can be considered circulation.

Mr. Ayer protested against the price of the "Readers' Guide, 1905-1909," which varies in price, according to the size of the library.

The Friday evening session opened at 8 o'clock with President Bliss, of Rhode Island, in the chair. He introduced Rev. Gaius Glenn Atkins, of Providence, who spoke on "Nature and her interpreters."

GERTRUDE E. FORREST, Recorder.

* Under the auspices of the Massachusetts Library Club.

LOUISIANA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

A special meeting of the Louisiana Library Association was held in Alexandria on April 29 and 30, in the auditorium of the high school building. The purpose of the meeting was the discussion of a bill to be presented to the legislature, with the object of securing a library law for the state. There was a most encouraging attendance, nearly every library in the state being represented.

At the first session Mr. William Beer, librarian of the Howard Memorial Library of New Orleans, read a paper on "Local collections in state and town libraries," in which he emphasized the importance of collecting data relating to the history of the individual community. He also laid stress upon the desirability of making accessible to the libraries of the state the valuable material housed in the State Library in New Orleans.

Mr. Henry M. Gill, librarian of the New Orleans Public Library, followed with an address on "Methods of popularizing the public library." He enumerated schemes for proper and consistent advertisement, and outlined plans for holding the interests of the young people of a town by organizing library-help clubs.

At the afternoon session a paper was read by Miss Lillie J. Thornton, of the Alexandria Public Library, on "The problems of the small library." Miss Inez Mortland, librarian of the Louisiana State University of Baton Rouge, led a discussion on children's work. Miss Elisabeth Ducros spoke on bulletin making, reading lists, the subject index for the children's room, etc., and exhibited some admirable bulletins. Mrs. Anna E. Joyce spoke next on book repairing, and gave definite instruction as to best methods to be employed, illustrating the treatment of the damaged book from the mending of a simple tear, to the resetting of the book in its covers. "Summer library schools" was the subject of a paper by Miss Eleanor Kopman, who set forth the relative advantages of the various schools.

The third and business session took place on the following morning. The proposed library bill was read and discussed and approved. The following committee was appointed to present the bill to the legislature: Louis A. Ducros, William Beer, Jane Grey Rogers, George Hathaway, Inez Mortland, Helen Wells Dodd. The question of selecting the next place of meeting was left to the Executive committee.

HELEN WELLS DODD, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Plans for the annual meeting at the Sagamore, Lake George, Sept. 19-24, are rapidly taking shape, and there is every prospect of a very interesting session. The conference will begin as usual on Monday evening with the president's

address and the necessary routine business. During the rest of the week the mornings will be devoted to sessions, leaving the afternoons free for rest, diversion, and such informal meetings as may be desired.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Abrams, chief of Division of Visual Instruction of the State Department of Education, will give an illustrated lecture on the work of the division. The lecture will have a special bearing on the history and topography of the Lake George region, and will be accompanied by a large exhibition of pictures which will remain hung during the week. This exhibit will probably be supplemented by some specimens of the work of the Mural studios of New York City. On Friday evening there will be another illustrated lecture on printing as a fine art. This arrangement of sessions leaves Wednesday and Thursday evenings free for social gatherings such as always form a pleasant and popular feature of "Library week."

During the sessions emphasis will be laid on the inter-relation of different types of libraries. One paper will be devoted to the relation of the state library to the work of college and reference libraries, and at another session Mr. F. C. Hicks, of Columbia University Library, and Dr. R. H. Whitten, of the Public Service Commission, will speak on the work of the special library and its relation to the general library. News of European libraries is expected in the form of a report on the Brussels conference by Mr. Bowker, and a paper by Miss E. L. Foote upon library instruction and training in England. Miss Cowing, chairman of the children's session, announces that the meeting will be devoted to a consideration of the using of poetry with children, and promises a paper from Miss Plummer. The regular committees of the Association will report as usual, and the reports of the leading committees will be followed by discussions in which practical workers in the various fields will participate. It is expected that in this way the Association will gain much definite knowledge on such important questions as reading for rural communities, the value of library institutes, reading for the inmates of prisons and reformatory institutes, etc. Skilful and experienced workers will be ready to give informal demonstration of book repairing to those interested in that branch of library economy, and the secretary will be glad to correspond with any persons especially interested in that subject that a demonstration may be arranged for some afternoon. Those who come to the conference wishing help in the solution of some special library problem are invited to make known their wishes to the secretary that the inquirers may be referred to experts, who will meet them by appointment.

A circular giving full details of program,

rates, and transportation will be mailed later in the season to all members of the Association and to others who would like to receive it. Any person who wishes to have his name added to the mailing list is invited to send his address to the secretary.

The Trunk Line Association has granted the usual rate of "a reduction of fare and three-fifths on the certificate plan from points in New York state for persons attending the meeting of the New York Library Association, Sept. 19-24, 1910, Sagamore, N. Y." Tickets at this rate may be obtained "not earlier than Sept. 15 nor later than Sept. 21. It has been arranged that the special agent of the Trunk Line Association shall be in attendance on Sept. 22 and 23." Certificates should be handed to Edwin White Gaillard immediately upon arrival. Return at the above rate will be good until the 28th, inclusive. Be sure to ask for a certificate, not a receipt.

MARY L. DAVIS, *Secretary*.

VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Vermont Library Association lasted all day, June 21, and was attended by librarians from all over Vermont. In the afternoon Mrs. F. W. Bragg, of Rutland, read a paper on the "Value of the story hour," illustrated by story telling; George Dana Smith, of Burlington, one on "Needs of books on practical subjects for the small library," and Mrs. Belle H. Johnson, of the Connecticut Library Commission, one on "Selection of fiction." Informal discussions in which many of the librarians participated followed.

The following officers were elected: president, Mrs. Kate Woods Barney, Springfield; vice-president, Miss Lucy D. Cheney, Rutland; secretary and treasurer, Miss Evelyn Lease, Montpelier.

On Tuesday evening the prize of \$10 in gold for the best collection of newspaper clippings about the library was awarded to Mrs. Chamberlin, of Pomfret, and the second prize to Miss Stewart, of Bristol.

On Tuesday evening Rev. Charles J. Staples, of Burlington, gave a lecture on "Jane Austen and her novels," in Athenaeum Hall. A reception in the art gallery followed the lecture.

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday a library institute was held at the Academy under the direction of the State Board of Library Commissioners. Mrs. Belle H. Johnson, of Hartford, Ct., gave lessons in classifying, use of the accession book and the principles of making a card catalog, on Thursday and Friday and on Wednesday morning. The session Wednesday afternoon had the largest attendance of any, and was devoted to a practical demonstration of the methods of book mending by Mrs. Abba D. Chamberlin.

In connection with the institute there was

an exhibit which included several hundred pictures to be circulated with the travelling libraries, largely for use in schools and study clubs, and stereographic views manufactured in Bennington, Vt., at the largest factory in the world and illustrating the industries and countries of the world. The State Library Commission has purchased some of these stereographic views to be circulated with other pictures in the schools of the state. This is the first commission in the country to buy pictures of this kind for circulation. The exhibit also comprised some colored maps illustrating library development in the state during the last 10 years and nearly 200 views of library buildings in Vermont, practically a complete collection.

The pamphlets in the exhibit included a collection of book lists and helps for librarians. Another set was for use in the study of forestry and agriculture. John Cotton Dana, formerly of Woodstock, and now librarian at Newark, N. J., sent a large collection of plates and books illustrating the processes in the making and building of books, also some samples of rare bindings. The American Book Co., Harper & Co., and H. R. Hunting & Co. also sent exhibits.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Wisconsin Library Association held its 19th annual meeting in connection with the American Library Association at Mackinac Island on Tuesday, July 5, 1910. Forty members and guests were seated at dinner, after which the Association adjourned to the A. L. A. council room, where a short business meeting followed.

The officers for 1909 and 1910 were re-elected and Mr. Legler was elected an honorary member.

At the president's request short speeches were made by Mrs. Elmendorf, Miss Stearns, Mr. Thwaites, and Mr. Walter Smith, all charter members of the Association; also Miss Van Valkenburgh, Mr. Dudgeon, Mr. Legler, and Mr. Netherwood.

Much enthusiasm was shown at the meeting, the name of F. A. Hutchins bringing hearty applause.

Plans were started for a meeting of unusual interest in Wisconsin, to be held in Milwaukee, on Washington's Birthday, 1911, for the 20th annual meeting of the Association. Miss Van Valkenburgh, as president of the Milwaukee Library Club, said the club would be glad to do all in its power to make the meeting interesting.

Miss Dousman offered the children's room, adjoining club rooms for the meeting; Mr. McKillop also offered the South Side Library.

Miss Dousman's offer was accepted, it being the most central place.

GABRIELLA ACKLEY,

Secretary Wisconsin Library Association.

Library Clubs

ANN ARBOR LIBRARY CLUB

The Ann Arbor Library Club has held six meetings this academic year, four at the homes of different members, one in the children's room of the Carnegie Library, and one in the Normal Library at Ypsilanti. The special features of the several meetings were as follows:

Personal reports of the Bretton Woods meeting of the American Library Association were given by Mr. and Mrs. Finney; of the Michigan Library Association by Miss Esther Smith, and of the Library section of the Michigan State Teachers' Association by Miss Walton. Miss Thomas described her summer in Germany, and Miss Roberts, who is doing university work here this year on leave of absence from the library at the Warrensburg Normal School, gave a talk on the conditions in that library. Mr. Faxon was present at the February meeting, and told some of his hopes and plans for the *Bulletin of Bibliography* and the *Dramatic Index*, and explained arrangements for the A. L. A. meeting at Mackinac and for the international meetings at Brussels. In March Mr. Koch gave a talk on the "Physical side of the book," which he illustrated with the Newark exhibit.

For the April gathering the club was invited by the Ypsilanti Normal Library to a seven o'clock dinner. About 50 sat down. The Ann Arbor members enjoyed this opportunity of becoming better acquainted with the sister library and its staff.

The program of the May meeting was devoted to reports on well-known songs, such as "Home, Sweet Home," "Annie Laurie," etc., their origin and history.

Beside the regular meetings, 20 members of the club took a course of eight lessons in bookbinding under the direction of Mr. Hollands, in which they were taught by practical work the various processes employed in binding books.

The club closed the year with a membership of 40 and with \$25.45 in the treasury. Regular meetings are suspended until October. The officers for the coming year are: Mr. Frederick P. Jordon, president; Miss G. M. Walton, vice-president; Miss Mary C. Peckham, secretary, and Mr. William C. Hollands, treasurer.

ETHEL M. WIGHT, *Secretary*.

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB

The Bay Path Library Club held its annual meeting in Auburn, Mass., June 3, 1910.

After a short business session the program was left in charge of Miss Alice G. Higgins, head of the Children's department, Free Public Library, Worcester, who gave a very interesting and practical paper on "Purposes of story telling in public libraries," pointing out

that story telling is one method of inspiring reading of the right sort — a means to an end.

Miss Sarah Wilson illustrated the paper by telling three stories, to which the audience listened most attentively.

After a discussion lunch was served and time was given to visit the library, which is housed in the town hall at present, but the announcement was made of a gift for a new library building.

The afternoon session opened with an informal address on "Play as a trainer for citizenship" by Mr. Thomas Curley, of the Massachusetts Civic League. The speaker pointed out that organized and supervised play is as necessary in the country as in the city, and that the team spirit and loyalty which it develops are fundamental to our American democracy.

The following officers were elected for 1910-11: president, Mr. Robert K. Shaw, Free Public Library, Worcester; hon. vice-president, Miss M. Anna Tarbell, Free Public Library, Brimfield; vice-presidents, Mrs. Clara A. Fuller, Public Library, Oxford, Miss Phoebe A. Johnson, Public Library, Leicester; secretary, Miss Emily M. Haynes, Polytechnic Institute, Worcester; treasurer, Mrs. Grace M. Whittemore, Public Library, Hudson.

Library Schools and Training Classes

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA TRAINING SCHOOL

The fifth year of the Library Training School was brought to a close Wednesday morning, June 1. The exercises were presided over by Mr. Robert L. Foreman, president of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Library. Miss L. E. Stearns, of the Wisconsin Library Commission, delivered the principal address, after which certificates were presented to the 12 graduates, as follows:

Misses Agnes Goss, Athens, Ga.; Randolph Archer, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Caroline Gregg, Marietta, Ga.; Dagmar Holmes, Montgomery, Ala.; Gertrude Olmsted, Bloomfield, N. J.; Mary Mullen, Montgomery, Ala.; Anne Murrill, Minnie Murrill, Blacksburg, Va.; Ethel Pitcher, Frances Pickett, Montgomery, Ala.; Lucy Yancey, Atlanta; Louie Smith, College Park, Ga.

On May 30-31 Miss Stearns lectured to the class on Commission work in the west, and on the Problem of the boy and the girl. Another interesting talk which was greatly enjoyed was entitled "The passing of the bonnet."

The last week in April Miss Plummer gave the class some interesting talks, the subjects being The management of the small library and librarianship, and what does it mean?, in addition to The seven joys of reading.

In March Miss Edna Lyman gave her lec-

tures on Children's work and the Selection of books for children. Miss Lyman has been added to the faculty of the school, as a non-resident lecturer on these subjects. Her story-telling gave great pleasure to the class and all hearers as usual. During her stay the class entertained for her at tea in the class room.

Miss Madge E. Heacock, '07, has resigned her position as cataloger in the library of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, Pa., and has announced her engagement to Mr. Maurice E. Griest, of New York City.

Graduates of the school have been appointed to the following positions:

Miss Edith J. Chamberlain, '03, cataloger, Public Library, Lansing, Mich.

Miss Mary P. Farr, '94, organizer, Missouri Library Commission.

Miss Marion D. Mosher, '10, cataloger, University of Rochester Library, Rochester, N. Y.

Miss Katherine B. Rogers, '10, organizer Shedd-Porter Memorial Library, Alsted, N. H.

Miss Helen D. Subers, '08, organizer, Pennsylvania State Library Commission.

Miss Mabel C. True, '05, cataloger, State Library, Lansing, Mich.

Miss Irma A. Watts, '06, chief cataloger, Pennsylvania Legislative Reference Bureau, Harrisburg, Pa.

Miss Ida L. Wolf, '10, assistant, Order department, Ohio State University Library, Columbus, O.

Miss Agnes Goss, '10, has been appointed librarian of the State Normal School Library at Athens, Ga.

Miss Randolph Archer, '10, has been appointed assistant librarian of the University of North Carolina Library for one year, to take the place of Miss Strudwick, who has been granted a year's leave of absence.

Miss Dagmar Holmes, '10, has been appointed substitute in the Savannah Public Library.

Miss Mary Mullen, '10, has been appointed organizer of the Howard College Library, Birmingham, Ala.

Miss Lotie Smith, '10, has been engaged to do filing and indexing for the Southern Bell Telephone Company.

Miss Inez Daughtry, '08, has resigned her position as assistant librarian of the Library of the North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College, Greensboro, to become an assistant in the Library of the State University, Athens, Ga.

Miss Louise Smith, '08, has been transferred from the Anne Wallace Branch Library to the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, as first assistant in the Cataloging department.

Miss Harriet Webster, '09, has been appointed librarian of the Anne Wallace Branch Library, to succeed Miss Louise Smith.

JULIA T. RANKIN, Director.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The following students were graduated on June 9, receiving full certification for completion of the course:

Olla R. Ayres, Waynesburg, Pa.

Minerva G. Beckwith, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mabel Eaman, Benton Harbor, Mich.

Mary E. Herr, Lancaster, Pa.

Cordelia B. Hodge, Harrisburg, Pa.

Mrs. Jean B. Hoskins, Cleveland, Ohio.

Sarah L. Howell, Philadelphia, Pa.

R. Louise Keller, Philadelphia, Pa.

Grace J. McIntosh, Jamestown, N. Y.

Marion D. Mosher, Rochester, N. Y.

Anne A. Porcher, Charleston, S. C.

Abby S. Price, Lima, Ohio.

Katharine B. Rogers, Lovington, Va.

Miltanna Rowe, Millersville, Pa.

Mary L. Sayre, Philadelphia, Pa.

Adah E. Shelly, Ionia, Mich.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Short, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

Edna S. Stewart, Williamsport, Pa.

Alice N. Tyler, Lansford, Pa.

Ida L. Wolf, Columbus, Ohio.

Ruth Woolman, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The bibliographies made by the students during the spring term were as follows:

Olla R. Ayres, Landscape gardening.

Minerva G. Beckwith, Contribution towards a bibliography of the Celtic revival.

Mabel Eaman, Bibliography of psychotherapy: a suggestive list for the student of mental healing.

Mary E. Herr, Bibliography of books and magazine articles about Washington Irving.

Cordelia B. Hodge, Bibliography of the planet Mars from the year 1000.

Mrs. Jean B. Hoskins, Fifty notable novels of the 19th century.

Sarah L. Howell, A selected list of books and articles in periodicals on Social settlement work.

R. Louise Keller, An annotated list of histories and criticisms of the drama.

Grace J. McIntosh, Reading list on American music.

Marion D. Mosher, Playground movement in the United States.

Anne A. Porcher, Huguenots in America.

Abby S. Price, A reading list on eight American essayists.

Katharine B. Rogers, A reading list on Edgar Allan Poe, comprising 100 titles, besides his complete works in editions suitable for reading and for study.

Miltanna Rowe, A selective bibliography on the Pennsylvania-German element in our history.

Mary L. Sayre, Woman suffrage in the United States.

Adah E. Shelly, A list of handbooks on the wild flowers and trees of northeastern United States, with special reference to the old Northwest Territory.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Short, A bibliography of

bookbinding; only works in English are included.

Edna S. Stewart, Some material on bees, published in the United States since 1885.

Alice N. Tyler, A bibliography of the works of John Fiske, including periodical articles written by him and about him.

Ida L. Wolf, Bibliography of Thomas Hardy.

Ruth Woolman, Irish folklore; a bibliography.

Graduates of the school have been appointed to the following positions:

Minerva G. Beckwith, '10, cataloger, University of Chicago Library.

Mabel Eaman, '10, cataloger, University of Chicago Library.

Mary E. Herr, '10, assistant, New York Public Library, Chatham Square Branch.

Cordelia B. Hodge, '10, assistant, Pennsylvania Free Library Commission.

Helen E. Myers, '08, cataloger, University of Chicago Library.

Josephine O'Flynn, '09, instructor in summer training classes at Ferris Institute, Big Rapids, Mich.

Adah E. Shelly, '10, cataloger, University of Chicago Library.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Short, '10, temporary assistant, Girard College Library, Philadelphia, Pa.

Alice N. Tyler, '10, cataloger, University of Chicago Library.

Ruth Woolman, '10, cataloger, University of Chicago Library.

Entrance examinations were held on June 3.

The class supper, to which the faculty of the school were invited, was held on June 3 at Valley Green, one of the inns on the beautiful Wissahickon drive, about 10 miles out of Philadelphia.

Miss Donnelly and Miss Hopkins entertained the class at dinner on the evening of June 7.

The dinner was given at Hamilton Court, where many class functions have been held in former years.

Succeeding the dinner came the annual social gathering of the alumnae, with a short talk by Miss Donnelly, and then the meeting adjourned to attend the general reception held in the great court of the Institute.

Class night was observed in the auditorium on the evening of June 10.

The Library School was represented on the program by Miss Miltanna Rowe, who told one of the "tar-baby" stories, and as an *encore* gave a humorous incident in the Amish, or Pennsylvania-Dutch, dialect.

Miss Donnelly sailed on June 11 for a three months' trip in Europe.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director*.
per J. A. H.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Both past and present students of the school will regret the resignation of Miss Corinne Bacon, who has since 1904 conducted a large part of the technical instruction in the school.

Coming to her position with considerable experience in library work and in teaching, Miss Bacon has been an admirable instructor. Moreover, her service to the library interests of the state, her contributions to library periodicals, and her work on various committees of the A. L. A. have made her influence felt far beyond the limits of the school. She has exerted an influence on the student body and on the general policy of the school that will not be lost by her withdrawal from the faculty. Miss Bacon will assume charge of the Catalog department of the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library early next September.

The first of the two three-week courses of the summer session (Government documents, bibliography and reference) began June 1 with an enrollment of 24 and ended June 21. The second course (Cataloging, classification and subject headings) opened June 22 and will end July 12. As usual Miss Bacon was in general charge of the entire course and was the principal instructor in the second course.

Recent visiting lecturers have been: May 10, Miss Jane H. Crissey (Troy Public Library), "Book-mending and repairing;" May 27, Mr. A. L. Bailey (Wilmington Institute Free Library), "Binding for fiction and juveniles;" May 27, Miss Caroline M. Underhill (Utica Public Library), "The Utica Public Library;" June 2, Mr. Henry W. Kent, secretary of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, "The librarian, the bibliophile;" June 17, Dr. G. E. Wire (Worcester County Law Library), "Library housekeeping."

Miss Mary L. Jones, librarian of Bryn Mawr College, and Mr. A. L. Bailey, as representatives of the Advisory committee of the New York State Library School Association, visited the school May 26.

Monday, June 6, the school visited the Utica Public Library as a part of the annual library trip. Special thanks are due the librarian, Miss Underhill, her staff, and the board of trustees for their very pleasant reception of the party.

The regular school closed Friday, June 24.

PERSONAL NOTES.

George, Miss Lillian M., '10, has been appointed scientific assistant in the Library of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Gilbert, Miss Gertrude M., '09-'10, begins work as assistant in the Library of the U. S. Bureau of Education Sept. 1.

Leitch, Miss Harriet E., '09-'10, has been engaged as assistant in the Cleveland Public Library.

Marquand, Miss Fanny E., '10, has been appointed assistant in the Cleveland Public Library.

Merritt, Miss Louise F., B.L.S., '07, has been appointed assistant in the Serial department of Columbia University Library.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

During the month of May several out of town library visits were made by the class under the direction of Miss Whittlesey. These visits included Oberlin, Elyria, Willoughby, Painesville and Youngstown. The five places afforded an opportunity to see libraries of decidedly different size and kind, from a small public library in the village of Willoughby, which is housed in as complete and attractive a small building as any library could well be, to the new and splendidly equipped one in Youngstown. At Oberlin was seen the housing and working of a large college library, and at Painesville that of a small one, each as suited to its work as the other. What can be done under poorer equipment was admirably seen at Elyria, where the library is housed in two floors of a commercial building, and in Youngstown in the temporary quarters in an old house now occupied by the library. The fact that the trips were of one, or at most two days in length, and were scheduled through different weeks, made them very much less fatiguing, and for that reason kept up the interest and enthusiasm of the students throughout. The discussion of these trips after they had all been taken showed that the students had enjoyed and profited by them and had been wideawake to the individual qualities of each.

In May the Carnegie West Side Branch of the Cleveland Public Library was completed and formally opened to the public. On Friday, May 21, the Children's department was opened, and the class of the Library School attended in order to hear the stories told to the children by Mrs. Gudrun Thorn-Thomsen. During the opening weeks the students were scheduled evenings for loan practice.

The following lecturers were at the school in May: Mr. G. O. Ward, librarian of the Technical High School, whose subject was "The selection of the technical books for a library;" Miss Mary Keffer, instructor in art history at Lake Erie College, whose subject was "The selection of art books;" Miss Anna G. Hubbard, head of the Order department of the Cleveland Public Library, whose subject was "Book buying;" Mrs. Gudrun Thorn-Thomsen, of the School of Education of Chicago University, whose subject was "Children's literature;" and Mr. C. W. Burrows, president of the Burrows Brothers Company, whose subject was "Postal laws and rates." The class has also enjoyed this month several stereopticon lectures on library history from Mr. Brett.

From June 10 through the 16th was commencement week at the Western Reserve University. On Friday afternoon, June 10, the class of '10 served a farewell afternoon tea to the faculty, and took that occasion to present as their class gift to the school the necessary pieces to complete a tea service,

the nucleus of which was given by the class of '09. Not only is this gift a very useful factor in furthering the social life of the school, but as an expression of the interest of the class in the school is especially appreciated. On Monday, July 13, the faculty entertained the class of '10 and the graduates at a luncheon given in the rooms of the school. About 65 were present, and among them some graduates who had not visited the school since leaving it as students. This element of reunion added great pleasure and interest to the sociability of the occasion. After the luncheon Miss Whittlesey introduced the president, the dean, Miss Steele, '09, for the alumni, and Miss Calkins, president of '10, for the class, and delightfully informal speeches were made by them. The class were given their certificates of graduation at the general university commencement exercises held on Friday morning, June 10. The speaker was the Hon. Andrew Draper, commissioner of education of New York.

Of the 21 in the graduating class several have returned to their libraries, from which they had had leave of absence to take the course at the school. The majority of the others have had or are considering permanent positions, and the rest are engaged in temporary work for the summer. A complete list of the positions held by the members of the class will be given in the fall.

At the A. L. A. meeting at Mackinac the school was well represented by 11 graduates and several members of the faculty. On Monday, July 4, a Reserve dinner was given, the guests of honor being Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., Miss Ahearn, and Miss Mabel Haines. Reserve colors of red and white were in evidence in the table decorations and the badges worn by the guests. After the dinner the Alumni Association held its annual business meeting.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Helen Stearns, '05, who has been spending the winter in Washington, D. C., has returned to take up her work in the Legislative department of the Wisconsin Library Commission at Madison.

Miss Mabel Hines, '09, who has been an assistant in the Miles Park Branch of the Cleveland Public Library, has been promoted to the position of first assistant in the Broadway Branch.

Miss Jennie Roberts, '06, who has been assistant cataloger at the State University of Iowa, has been promoted to the position of head cataloger in that same library.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL

The closing exercises of the school were held on Tuesday evening, June 21. Mr. Henry E. Legler, former director of the school, gave the address of the evening. His subject was "Newer ideals in library work."

The entrance examinations for the class of 1911 were held on June 10. Seventy appli-

cants took the examinations, which were competitive. Twenty-five only were accepted as students for the new class.

The end of the year brings several changes in the faculty of the school. Mrs. H. P. Sawyer, who has been identified with the school and the commission work since the organization of the school in the fall of 1906, has resigned her position on the eve of her departure for Europe. On her return she becomes director of the training class, St. Louis Public Library. Her resignation is accepted with deep regret, for she has been an able instructor, a wise counsellor, and an inspiring worker.

Mrs. T. R. Brewitt, a graduate of the school, class of 1908, and an assistant in the school since that time, resigned her position June 1 to accept the librarianship of the Normal School Library, Lewiston, Idaho. She will be greatly missed by her fellow workers and the students.

The following members of the class of 1910 have positions:

Lilly M. E. Borresen, reviser, Summer Session Wisconsin Library School.
Mrs. Minnie C. Budlong, secretary, North Dakota Library Commission.
Grace L. Foland, librarian, Public Library, Moorhead, Minn.
Gretchen L. Flower, assistant, Public Library, Superior, Wis.
Winifred Gregory, librarian, Riverside Branch of Public Library, Minneapolis, Minn.
Ruth P. Hughes, children's librarian, Public Library, Freeport, Ill.
Bettina Jackson, assistant, Public Library, Madison, Wis.
Katherine A. Kieme, acting librarian, Normal School Library, Cheney, Wash.
Corina L. Kittelson, assistant, Cataloging Department, Public Library, St. Paul, Minn.
Hannah M. Lawrence, children's librarian, Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.
Marie Minton, librarian, Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Louise Randall, substitute, Cataloging Department, Public Library, St. Joseph, Mo.
Anne B. Skinner, librarian, Rockford College Library, Rockford, Ill.
Mae I. Stearns, substitute, Cataloging Department, Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.
Grace M. Stevens, librarian, Public Library, Wausau, Wis.
Blanch L. Unterkircher, librarian, Public Library, Marshfield, Wis.
Emma M. Wald, cataloger, Public Library, Racine, Wis.
Alice S. Wyman, librarian, Alabama Girls' Industrial School, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

The Summer Session opened June 27 with 20 students in attendance. Of these 14 are from Wisconsin, 4 from Missouri, 3 from Illinois, 2 from Montana, and 1 each from New York, Ohio, Virginia, Texas, Indiana, Nebraska. MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE.

Reviews

MORGAN, MORRIS H. A bibliography of Persius, including the catalog of a collection made by him and by Daniel B. Fearing. (Bibliographical contributions of the Library of Harvard University, no. 58.) Cambridge, Mass., issued by the Library of Harvard University, 1909. 90 p. 8 pls. 8°.

The news of Professor Morgan's death followed hard upon the publication of a volume of his essays, and this new edition of his well-known "Bibliography of Persius." It is a matter of gratification that the remarkable collection of editions and translations of that poet formed by Professor Morgan was given by him to Harvard University Library just before his fatal illness.

The earlier issue of the Persius bibliography (no. 49 of the Harvard Bibliographical Contributions, published in 1893) is so well and favorably known to Latinists and to librarians that it will suffice to note the unexpected increase in the number of entries. In the 1893 edition Professor Morgan noted 128 editions, 167 translations, and reissues of translations, and 167 writings on Persius. The bibliography before us "includes 255 editions, 291 translations, revisions and reissues, and 252 writings on Persius, or a total of 1020 titles." Of this increase of 367 entries, but 65 (if my count is correct) have been published since 1893. The researches of Professor Morgan and Mr. Fearing have therefore produced over 300 new entries which existed at the time of the former publication of the bibliography.

Persius is by no means one of the greatest Latin poets, and yet this bibliography lists 65 incunabula (six of which are unknown to Hain, Copinger or Reichling), in the formidable number of 486 editions of the texts. A very large number of these editions is, of course, included in editions of Juvenal. The number of translations is likewise swelled by the same classic juxtaposition.

The workmanship of the bibliography is fully up to the standard which we have been accustomed to expect in this series. Not only are titles and collations carefully and clearly given, but the location of certain copies of the various entries is also noted. The compiler has distinguished all entries personally collated from those copied from catalogs and lists, and the latter are usually specified. Lists of printers and publishers of incunabula, printers and publishers of the 16th century, and of editors and translators form the index.

W. W. B.

PEARSON, EDMUND LESTER. The library and the librarian: a selection of articles from the Boston Evening Transcript and other sources. (The librarian's series; ed. by J.

C. Dana and H. W. Kent, no. 2.) Woodstock, Vt., Elm Tree Press, 1910. 10+88 p. D.

The little collection of sketches here gathered are all in lighter vein than the usual published utterances upon the library profession. They do not set forth the theory of the library's purpose, the high ideals of educational influence and social service, such as are propounded in noble periods in dedicatory addresses, but they give a series of little snapshots of incidents that are of every day occurrence in every public library in the land, and that illustrate the varied demands on strength and patience that library workers have daily to meet. The librarian—perhaps it would be more accurate to say the library assistant—will read the book with a smile and a sigh, for it touches with almost equal satirical perception the foibles of library administration and the "humors and blunders" of library users. Indeed it would be well if it received a wider reading outside the library profession than it is likely to have. Probably no one who has not known library work from the inside realizes that being a librarian is hard work, wearing on nerves and physique. To the well-meaning public it appears a very simple matter to hand out books from behind a counter, or to sit at a desk in a reference room "with nothing to do but answer a few questions and write on little cards;" or to have charge of the dear little boys and girls in a children's room; or to sit quietly in the librarian's office and read letters or entertain visitors. Probably this popular view of library service will never be dispelled, despite the fact that the librarian's work often involves more nerve strain than the public school teacher's, and is much more poorly paid and more burdened by long hours and inadequate vacations than the teachers' calling.

Five of the 14 sketches deal more or less with the vagaries of the public, at the delivery desk and in the reference room, and touch lightly on the characteristics of many a familiar type of reader. There is the reader who wants imaginary books. "Sometimes he is of that familiar type dear to the heart of all librarians, who wants a 'red book.' Or it may be 'a brown book,' but that is the limit of his information about it. He had it a year ago, and he wants to read it again. What was the title? That he doesn't remember. Who wrote it? Oh, he never knew that. What was it about? Oh, about a lot of things; it was full of information. He does wish he could get it. You must have it around here, somewhere—it was about so high. And he indicates with his hands the not very unusual height known (in old times) as 'duodecimo.'" Then there is that constant visitor, the leading club lady, armed with her "list," who enters the library just

at closing time and glues herself to the weary reference librarian; the shy and suspicious readers who firmly refuse to specify just what they really want to know about, while they search disappointedly through the books furnished by the would-be helpful librarian; the injured seeker for the last new novel, who complains that no book is ever "in" when wanted; the grumbling person who balks at the fine on his over-due volume; the queer *habitués* of the reading room; the specialists and writers, each absorbed in the importance of his own special subject—these are among the daily users of the public library whose desires and demands are entertainingly set forth. One sketch in particular, called "That girl at the library," portraying the routine of an assistant's day's work, is to be commended to the careful consideration of head librarians.

Among the other articles included are "The children's librarian *versus* Huckleberry Finn," first published in L. J.; and "An amateur's notion of boys' books," read at the Minnetonka Conference of the A. L. A., in both of which the famous books beloved of boy readers find a doughty champion. The fanciful little sketch called "oo8," revealing a book-lover's paradise of books that ought to exist, is suggestive of the later "Old librarian's almanack;" two brief papers deal with the irritating technicalities and elusiveness of the over-elaborate catalog; and another notes the amusing distortions and misconceptions of "the librarian in fiction." Mr. Pearson has a warm imaginative love of books, a pungent sense of the ridiculous, and a quick intolerance of platitude or pretence. In his comments upon current professional events in his newspaper column his point of view is often superficial and his knowledge of library matters defective; but he is at his best in such sketches as have been here collected. The little volume will undoubtedly entertain the audience to which it is addressed, and will probably placate some whose sensitive feelings may have been ruffled by the successful hoax of the estimable Jared Bean.

HELEN E. HAINES.

Library Economy and History

PERIODICALS

Public Libraries, July, contains two interesting articles on the subject of technical literature in "Work with technical literature," by E. H. McClelland, technical librarian of Pittsburgh Carnegie Library, and "Trade catalogs in public libraries," by C. C. Houghton. "The man and his book," by W. F. Seward; "Method of arranging pamphlets," by L. R. Wilson; "Libraries of Nova Scotia," by W. M. Hepburn, a symposium on the decrease in the circulation of books, and a brief statement on "The county library system of California" by Helen E. Haines in answer to

Mr. Bruncken's previous statement in *Public Libraries*, complete the number.

Bulletin of Bibliography, July, contains "English drawing room annuals: a bibliography (part 1)," by F. W. Faxon; "Subject bibliographies appearing regularly in periodicals, part 5," by Mary Josephine Booth; "Woman suffrage, reading list (part 1)," by Josephine O'Flynn. This issue also contains the "Magazine subject-index, April-June, 1910," and the "Dramatic index, April-June, 1910."

Library Occurrent, published by the Public Library Commission of Indiana, June, contains "Public documents of Indiana," pt. 2; "Work of the factory girls' clubs, Dayton, Ohio;" "Specifications for library bookbinding," by Edward C. J. Hertzberg, of Chicago, and the "Constitution of the Indiana Library Trustees' Association."

Minnesota Public Library Commission, *Library Notes and News*, June, contains "Duty of the public library for preservation of local history," "Books on tuberculosis" and notes and news of Minnesota libraries.

Vermont Library Commission *Bulletin*, June, contains "How the commission may help small libraries in the choice and purchase of books," "Library advertising," "Stereographic views in school."

Special Libraries, June, contains a brief outline of the plan for compiling a trades index, by Joseph L. Wheeler. John A. Lapp gives emphasis to the need of a public affairs index. The "Library of Stone & Webster, Boston," is described by G. W. Lee.

Wisconsin Library *Bulletin*, May-June, contains an article "On selecting economic literature," by William H. Price; also brief book reviews by Wisconsin librarians.

Library Assistant, June, contains the 15th annual report of the Library Assistants' Association. The membership of the Association now numbers 422. One branch was added to the Association during the year, the Midland Branch, which held its inaugural meeting at Birmingham at the Central Public Library of Birmingham.

The July number contains "A triple alliance: the public library, museum and art gallery," by Henry D. Roberts; "The library in Utopia (part 1)," by H. W. Checketts, and an account of the annual meeting of the Library Assistants' Association at Toynbee Hall. W. C. Berwick Sayers was elected president and G. W. Strothers, vice-president.

Library Association Record, May, contains "School libraries, their organization and management," by Edward Green; "Dr. Thomas Bray," by George Smith; "Weeds in library work," by J. W. Singleton. In the last men-

tioned article "publishers' weeds" (cheap and undesirable books) and "constitutional weeds" (the faults and weaknesses of administration in the L. A. U. K.) are discussed.

Library World, May, contains "The catalogues of the Bodleian Library, Oxford," by Thomas W. Huck (to be continued); "Should library assistants be apprenticed, a note," by W. C. Berwick Sayers; "Training for librarians in France," by A. Cecil Piper; "National bibliographies," by R. A. Peddie, part 7.

The June number contains "The catalogues of the Bodleian Library, Oxford," by T. W. Huck, part 2; "The decline in the reading of fiction," by W. C. Berwick Sayers; "The prospects of the library assistant," by R. W. Henderson; "National bibliographies, vii," by R. A. Peddie; "Fifteenth century books, an index catalogue," by R. A. Peddie, part 22.

The *Library World*, it has been stated, ceases publication, to be succeeded by *The Librarian*, a monthly periodical issued at the price of sixpence a number.

Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen, May, 1910, contains a discussion of the problem of recataloging the University Library at Bonn, by Wilhelm Erman. In the same issue Karl Rieder gives the results of experiments to obtain better and cheaper photographs of manuscripts. Among the books reviewed is a facsimile of Emperor Maximilian's Prayer Book, with the Dürer drawings, one of the most beautiful examples of book ornamentation.

The June number contains an article on "Printing practice during the Reformation," and a report on the social side of the 11th meeting of German librarians, at Nuremberg, which included a three-act performance of "The art of poetry in old Nuremberg," with Hans Sachs among the characters. F. W.

Tijdschrift voor Boek-en-Bibliothekswezen [*Magazine of Bibliography and Library Economy*], v. 7, no. 6, contains an article, "The National University Library at Utrecht," which is the oldest library of its kind in the country, and in 1909 moved into its new building and celebrated its 325th year of existence. An article on the management of the St. Martin's Church library, at Tiel, Gelderland, established in 1557, is included in the same number.

For Folke-og barneboksamlinger, vol. 4, no. 2, April-June, 1910, leads with an article by Mr. Juul Dieserud, of the Library of Congress, on "New tendencies in the American library field," dealing with co-operation and co-ordination, but more especially with book evaluation as advocated by Dr. A. E. Bostwick, C. F. Lummis and others. The author enters a strong plea for a more careful weeding out of incompetent and indecent

literature. Mr. Nyhuus and Mr. Arnesen, of Christiania Public Library, give the last instalment of their Cataloging rules, while Mr. Arne Kildal, the new librarian of Bergen, brings some suggestions with regard to changes in the Decimal classification to suit the needs of the Scandinavian countries. There are statistical and other news from the Norwegian library field by the editor, Mr. K. Fischer. J. D.

Folksbiblioteksbladet, vol. 8, no. 2, April-June, 1910, contains a useful bibliography of Swedish-American literature by G. H. von Koch, a continuation of Miss Larsen's article on German public libraries, dealing with Fürth, Saxony, and numerous book reviews. The editor, Mr. Hirsch, criticises the action of the government in refusing to recommend the Svedala Workingmen's Library for an annual contribution of the kind distributed to regular municipal libraries. J. D.

Revue des Bibliothèques, January-March, 1910. In this number of 136 pages the catalog of works of the "reserve" (1501-1540) of the library of the University of Paris is completed, with reproductions of 19 printer's marks found in these works and not recorded in Silvestre's "Marques typographiques." Seymour de Ricci lists the manuscripts in the library of Prince Frederick, Henry of Orange and Abbé Jean Gaston; pictures and describes a French woodcut of the early 16th century, found in the binding of a book, and signed Antoine Chevallier. There are book reviews and an interesting summary of the contents of bibliographical periodicals in various countries. F. W.

Revue Critique des Livres Nouveaux. In the words of the announcement on the cover, "each number of the *Revue* is divided into three parts: 1. Study of a recent work or group of publications of the first order or of present interest. 2. Ordinary reviews. 3. Books announced summarily." Part 1 in the March number is devoted to "present tendencies of morals" and in the April number to "Lamarck and Darwin," a number of recent books on those subjects being considered. Parts 2 and 3 are arranged by subject. F. W.

Bollettino delle Biblioteche Popolari, May 16, 1910, contains a discussion of the regulations about popular libraries in a law before the Italian Parliament; various notes about the relation between popular libraries and school libraries, and the rules and regulations of the school library at Cagliari.

The issue for June 15, 1910, contains the text of the constitution of a society recently organized for the use of moving pictures in connection with libraries, university extension courses, and other movements for popular education. There is also a report of

the local conference of southern popular libraries at Palermo, Italy. H. M. L.

Revista delle Biblioteche e degli Archivi, September-December, 1909, contains an article by Giovanni Livi on a provisional guide for Italian archivists, this guide being a translation from the Dutch made by two Italian archivists, Bonelli and Vittani, entitled "Ordinamento e inventario degli archivi;" a continuation of Mazzi's catalog of the Medicean jewels; an index of the manuscript codexes in the Biblioteca Ambrosiana, by Ambrogio M. Amelli, O.S.B.; several letters from Urbano Lampredi and Pietro Giordani to Saverio Scrofani, written in 1824-1830. H. M. L.

AMERICAN LIBRARIES

Boston, Mass. Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind L. (78th rpt.—1909.) On June 1, 1909, there were 16,872 books in the library. Though the school circulation has grown, it does not keep pace with the outside demand. Music for the blind, of which the library has a large collection, is generously circulated. In Braille's notation there are 1773 different compositions, either single pieces or collections of music.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute F. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1909.) Issued, home use 107,008. Adult registration 3654. Renewals of membership 1859. Teachers' cards issued 275. Cards in force 14,204. In the reference department there was an attendance of 47,745, an increase of 2567 over 1907-1908. The reading room attendance was 34,239, and there were 4044 current periodicals issued. There were 335 books circulated from the applied science reference department. From the children's room 42,843 books were issued for home use; 5143 volumes were cataloged, and besides the regular work of the Catalog department considerable back work was cleared away. Among the interesting exhibits of the year should be mentioned especially the exhibit of books recommended as Christmas presents for children, which met with the same popularity and success as in previous years.

An attempt was made to give special accommodations for the young readers at the library. For this purpose the Periodical reference room was set apart for them in the evenings, since at that time the room has been ordinarily closed. But the experiment did not justify continuance, and the room was again closed for lack of patronage.

There were 5251 books in foreign languages circulated from the library during the year; of these 1750 were volumes "not issued to young people."

Cambridge (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt.—period 16 months, ending March 31, 1909.) Added

6652 to central lib., 866 to East Cambridge branch, 2210 to North Cambridge branch; total 81,729. Issued, home use 315,955.

The library celebrated the 50th anniversary of its establishment on April 1, 1908. The library issued late in 1907 "A bibliography of William James Rolfe," on the occasion of his 80th birthday and in recognition of the literary life and work of one of the most distinguished of the library trustees. In July, 1908, was published the "History of the Cambridge Public Library."

During the period covered by this report nine new deposit stations were established.

The total circulation for the schools was 20,820 for the full year.

Chicago, Ill. Newberry L. An account of the music collection of the library, by the librarian, William N. C. Carlton, has been reprinted from the Proceedings of the Music Teachers' National Association for 1909, in a small pamphlet of 6 pages. This collection is a rare and valuable one, and Mr. Carlton's description of it should be of interest to custodians and users of musical collections throughout the country.

Cincinnati (O.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1908.) The report was issued in 1909, but has not as yet been noted in these columns. As a matter of record it is noted at this untimely date.

Added 35,353 (books 32,698, pm. 2655); total 415,292. Issued, home use 1,233,677. Membership 66,815. Expenses \$160,718.41 (salaries \$32,111.52, books, periodicals, etc., \$34,669.82, printing and stationery \$3182.79).

There were 33,787 books cataloged during the year.

Three new branches were opened during the year. These were: the Norwood branch, the Dayton street branch, at which there has been a notable demand for German and for technical books, and the Cumminsville branch. The work of the Useful Arts room increased, partly due perhaps to the number of men thrown out of employment by the hard times.

The Library for the Blind employed several blind people to copy some of the best books in New York point, thus increasing the library and giving the blind employment. The Society sends its books without charge to properly vouched for persons in any part of the country.

Reports of the various departments of the library follow Mr. Hodge's report, and are worthy of careful reading. The *esprit de corps* and spirit of cheerful, effective work that characterizes the work of the library is manifest in all of them.

Evanston (Ill.) P. L. (36th rpt.—year ending May 31, 1909.) Added, by purchase 1285, by gift 1528; total 44,095. Issued, home use 110,347 (fict. 84,701). Cards in force (May 31, 1909) 7168; new cards issued 2737.

Receipts \$19,627.17; expenses \$14,127.79 (salaries \$6105.18, postage and stationery \$140.52, periodicals \$294.91, books \$1418.59). The department of music grows more popular with use. There were \$90 pianola rolls borrowed during the year.

Fort Worth (Tex.) P. L. Assoc. The record of the year ending Feb. 28, 1910, shows that the total receipts of the library were \$9254.42, and the total expenditures, according to the secretary's report, were the same sum, \$9254.42.

Hampton (Va.) Normal and Agricultural Institute L. In the 42d annual report of the Institute for the year ending April 1, 1910, it is stated that the library contains over 28,000 volumes. A most valuable collection of books, pamphlets and clippings, the gift of Mr. George Foster Peabody, having special reference to the negro race, is of great use in giving the students an understanding of the history of their race.

Joplin (Mo.) F. P. L. (8th rpt.—year 1909; from local press.) Added 2628; total 12,402 v. (total collection including newspapers, magazines, etc., 18,360). Issued, home use 61,674 (fict. 33,006). Number of borrowers' cards issued 1006; active cardholders 5702. Receipts \$11,617.49; expenses \$6308.64 (salaries \$1799, books \$2812.42, binding \$137.70, insurance \$162).

The library ranks in Missouri next to St. Joseph in point of numbers, volumes, circulation and the number of cardholders. The library has grown so extensively that additional accommodations are seriously needed.

It is interesting to note that for the past two years not one of the books discarded has been destroyed, but has been "passed on." Two city institutions have drawn from this supply, several country settlements, one country school, and the majority to the adjacent mining camps.

Lawrence (Kan.) F. P. L. (5th rpt.—year 1909.) Added 645; total 10,092. Issued, home use 47,761. There were 4804 misc. books used as references in the reading room. A new registration went into effect at the library on Aug. 1. Since that date 2177 persons have registered.

Lexington (Ky.) P. L. (10th rpt.—year 1909.) This is the fifth annual report to be made from the Carnegie building. Added 1330 (100 govt. or state pubs., 77 bound periodicals, 72 gifts); about 7400 additional books, periodicals and books of the old Lexington Library Company were also accessioned in 1909. Total 23,605. Issued, home use 61,224. Of this number 11,949 volumes were circulated from the Juvenile department and 5135 from the two stations of the library. Registration 1920.

An especial effort was made during the

year to make the open shelf room necessary and attractive to the public, and with gratifying results.

Louisville (Ky.) F. P. L. The library has in its museum a very large and fine collection of Kentucky bird skins. Recently, by arrangement with the library, the Board of Park Commissioners had 225 of these birds mounted and placed in glass cases in Central Park, in the heart of one of the chief residence sections. The cases are placed in the most public part of the handsome new Field House, where people are passing or waiting at all hours of the day and evening.

Manchester (N. H.) City L. (56th rpt.—year 1909.) Added 2984; total 61,518. Issued, home use 82,833 (fict. 71 per cent.). Registration for year 2430; number of borrowers on deposit 14.

The use of the library by the schools has increased 26 per cent. A considerable sum was expended on the building and some long-needed repairs and changes were made. The need for a separate children's room is keenly felt.

New York P. L. The library has received from Budapest 600 volumes of Hungarian statistical, economical and scientific works printed in Magyar, as a nucleus of a collection to be donated to the library by Budapest.

North Adams (Mass.) P. L. (26th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1909.) Added 1783; total 31,135. Issued, home use 99,462 (fict. 70.9 per cent.). Of these 15,946 were from the branches alone. Registration 692; total active registration 8238.

The library has for distribution lists of its technical books, of its books on North America, of "1000 of the best novels" besides shorter lists. A list has been typewritten of the books on music, and in fact typewritten lists of most of the subjects covered by the collection may be consulted in the library.

Philadelphia (Pa.) Apprentices' L. Company. (90th rpt.—year ending March 31, 1910.) Added 2629. Issued, home use 84,450. Reading room attendance 42,671.

In the children's room the percentage of fiction circulated was 44.54. In the circulation of the general library the fiction percentage in the circulation decreased from 63 to 60 per cent.

Plainfield (N. J.) P. L. (Annual rpt.—June, 1909-May, 1910, from libn's summary.) Added 2530 to the general library; 846 musical scores, 195 to the Babcock Scientific Library, and 219 to the Tyler Library of Americana. Total number of volumes in library 41,844. Total circulation 69,626; per capita circulation 3.16 plus. Special work has been undertaken with five of the public schools, and during the year 5464 were circulated, not-

withstanding the fact that 3648 volumes have circulated on teachers' cards for class-room use. The library's circulating department of musical scores has grown to be such an important feature that a printed catalog of scores is in preparation for use in the fall.

St. Louis (Mo.) Mercantile L. Assoc. (64th rpt.—year 1909.) Added 4345; total 136,167. Circulation 125,366 (fict. 65.4 per cent.). Membership 3759 (teachers 296).

The library was open 302 days. The library has begun to print a monthly bulletin for free distribution among the members of the library.

St. Louis (Mo.) P. L. The course for the instruction of library assistants in the St. Louis Public Library is to be greatly extended and improved. During the past two years a successful course of one month has been maintained, in charge of the head of an important department, who carried on the instruction in addition to her other work. The course is now to be lengthened to nine months—a full educational year—and will be in charge of a preceptor, who will give her entire time to the work. The Library Board has appointed as preceptor Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer, at present instructor in the State Library School at Madison, Wis. Mrs. Sawyer graduated from the Pratt Institute Library School, Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1904, and after serving for one year as librarian of the State Normal School at New Paltz, N. Y., spent a year abroad in additional study, attending lectures at the University of Berlin and also giving attention to the details of bookbinding in a large Berlin establishment. Since her return, in 1906, she has been a member of the faculty of the Wisconsin Library School, and has also done field work for the State Library Commission—one of the most efficient bodies of the kind in the United States.

It is believed that this extension of the course of instruction will ultimately enable the library to give its applicants training of the same grade as that to be obtained in a good library school, though it will not cover exactly the same ground. It is not intended to fit persons to enter other libraries, but rather to specialize in the work of the St. Louis Public Library, studying its local problems and meeting, as far as possible, its special needs. An examination for the class was begun on Monday, June 20, with about 30 applicants. Mrs. Sawyer will be assisted in the work of instruction by competent members of the Library Staff, by volunteers from various institutions for higher education, in the city, and by occasional lectures from libraries in other cities.

University of Missouri Ls. The libraries of the University are the General library; the Law library; the Medical library; the Engineering library; the Agricultural library; the Experiment Station library; and the col-

lection in the Observatory, the Hospital, the Horticultural, Chemical, Geological, and Zoological buildings; the Lathrop collection in Academic Hall, and the library of the School of Mines at Rolla. They contain in the aggregate about 122,000 volumes and pamphlets. Thirteen hundred periodicals are currently received.

Wellesley College L. The new Carnegie building was dedicated on June 14 with appropriate exercises.

Wilkes-Barré, Pa. Osterhout F. L. (21st rpt.—year 1909.) Added 2119 (1839 by purchase, 63 by gift, 217 by binding periodicals). Total 41,614. Issued, home use 121,734 (fict. 61.52 per cent.). In the children's room the total circulation was 43,954. The story hour in the children's room was begun before Christmas and was continued until Feb. 18.

A unique gift was presented to the library by Mr. William Tattershall, of Wilkes-Barré. It is a reproduction of an illuminated text from the famous Book of Kells, one of the priceless treasures of the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

FOREIGN

Beverley (Eng.) P. L. By the will of the late Alderman Spencer, who was previously mayor of the town, the library receives the sum of about £4500.

Birmingham (Eng.) F. Ls. Committee. (48th rpt.—year ending March 31, 1910.) Total issue from all libraries 1,553,304; total number borrowers' tickets in force 38,613; average number of readers (daily) in reading rooms 29,665. During the year 7400 volumes have been added to the reference library, making a total of 215,869 volumes, and 5784 volumes to the lending libraries, making a total of 123,747 volumes for circulation.

A new bookstore for the reference library is now under construction.

Coventry (Eng.) P. Ls. (Rpt.—year ending March 31, 1910.) Added 1929; total 62,009 (central lending lib. 37,138, central ref. lib. 21,901, branch lib. 3060). Borrowers' tickets in force 10,255. Issued 232,064 (central lib. ref. and lending use 218,197).

The open shelf section formally opened in January gives borrowers free access to 16,000 selected volumes of serious literature.

Special grants were made to the library for the purchase of books on technical subjects. Lists of books so purchased were sent to the principal factories and workshops in the city.

Denmark. The Danish Library Committee opened an office on Stormgade 21, Copenhagen, on May 1. Librarians visiting Copenhagen will be welcome there.

Osaka (Japan) L. (6th rpt.—year ending March, 1910.) Added 7800 (5051 by purchase, 2839 by gift); total 74,995. Circu-

lation 566,996 (Jap. and Chinese books, hall use 545,831, home use 1237). Readers 145,146.

MISCELLANEOUS

COLORED LIBRARIES. In no. 14 of the Atlanta University Publications "Efforts for social betterment among negro Americans" (Atlanta Univ. Press 1909) section 18 is devoted to libraries and some information is here given as to the library facilities for the negroes in the South. Most of the public libraries of the South exclude negroes, even though they pay taxes; for instance, in Atlanta there is a Carnegie public library and a branch library supported by public taxation, to which negroes have no access. This and the natural desire for books have led to movements for negro libraries.

The Sojourner Truth Club of Montgomery, Ala., and the Excelsior Club of Guthrie, Okla., have done much toward encouraging reading and circulating books among the negroes of these localities. The work of the colored libraries of Dallas, Tex., and Jacksonville, Fla., shows encouraging results. Jacksonville also has a colored department in its public library, and the colored branch of the Louisville (Ky.) Public Library is developing rapidly.

ILLINOIS. LIBRARIES. Sharp, Katharine L. Illinois libraries. Urbana, Univ. of Illinois, 1906-1908. 783 p. O.

Contents: Errata; Index. This final publication completes Miss Sharp's series of monographs on Illinois libraries.

NEW YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY. History, charter, by-laws, etc., with list of trustees. 1910. 45 p. D.

This attractively printed and carefully edited pamphlet presents an historical notice of the library; articles of the subscription roll of the New York Library, 1754; the charter of the library which was granted by King George III., and various legislative acts concerning the government of the library. The by-laws, list of trustees and index complete the pamphlet.

SCHOOL AND MUSEUM. Kent, Henry W. Art museums and schools. (*In Educational Review*, June, 1910, p. 78-81.)

The educational importance of efficient coöperation between the museum and the school is emphasized. Definite instruction of teachers and pupils is required to attain this coöperation. The subjects in the school curricula with which museum work could probably be most satisfactorily coördinated would be English, history, and drawing and design.

WISCONSIN. TRAVELING LIBRARIES. Stearns, Lutie Eugenia. Traveling libraries in Wisconsin, with directory of stations. Mad-

ison, Wis., 1910. 41 p. D. (Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Circular of information, no. 7.)

This little pamphlet presents a sketch of the beginnings and growth of the travelling library movement in Wisconsin. The writer is well suited to do justice to her subject, as it is to Miss Stearns' energetic and effective activity that the early development and initial impetus of this vital work was largely due. The pamphlet is generously illustrated and covers the following topics: How to secure a travelling library; The custodian of the travelling library; History of travelling libraries in Wisconsin; The growth of the movement; Study club libraries; Travelling picture collections; The use of magazines; County travelling libraries; Establishment of county systems; County systems of travelling libraries; Supervision of county systems; The book wagon; Parcels post and travelling libraries; The future of travelling libraries. A travelling library directory in which names of county, town and libraries are included, is also given. The pamphlet is an interesting contribution to the history of library development in Wisconsin. It is written in a concise style and well packed with information. It is suitable to the general reader seeking information with regard to library affairs, and will also serve as a useful guide book and tool to professional commission workers.

M. R. H.

Gifts and Bequests

Billings, Montana. Parmly Billings Memorial L. The library has received, from Frederick Billings, Jr., son of the late Frederick Billings, for whom the city of Billings was named, the sum of \$7500 for the purpose of erecting an addition to the present library structure. Miss Mabel Collins, the librarian of Billings, was present at the Mackinac conference and has just returned from a brief tour of several of the important eastern cities.

The present library building was erected as a memorial for Parmly Billings, deceased, son of the late Frederick Billings. In her annual report Miss Collins emphasized the need of a children's room, and the gift is chiefly intended to provide for that need.

Redding, Ct. Mark Twain F. L. It is stated that Mrs. Clara Clemens-Gabrilo-witsch, daughter of the late Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), has formally notified the directors that she will present to it practically the entire library of Mark Twain, now in his Redding residence, Storm-field. The gift includes nearly 2500 volumes. Mr. Clemens drew a check for \$6000 in favor of the Redding Library a few days before his death, and the money will be used to erect a building for the institution.

Stonington, Ct. By the will of the late Erskine M. Phelps the sum of \$20,000 was received by the library.

Toronto, Can., P. L. The Public Library of Toronto has been the recipient of many gifts during the past year, but most of all in value to it as a national or provincial library has been the gift of 20,000 historical prints by Mr. John Ross Robertson, the proprietor of *The Evening Telegram* and known throughout Canada as the founder and chief support of the Hospital for Sick Children, perhaps the greatest Christian philanthropy in Canada. The Public Library, already very rich in Canadiana, will now be more than ever the center of interest for those who would study the early history of Ontario.

West Falmouth, Mass. By the will of the late D. Wheeler Swift the library of West Falmouth receives a bequest of \$8000, provided certain conditions are observed.

Williams College L. Under the will of John Savary, of Washington, D. C., Williams College receives a bequest of \$20,000, the income of which is to be used for the purchase of books for the College Library. Mr. Savary was graduated from Williams with the class of 1855 and with the Harvard Divinity Class of 1860. He was an assistant in the Library of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in Boston, and from 1871 to 1897 he held the position of Assistant Librarian in the Library of Congress.

By the death of Mrs. Mary M. Stickney Spaulding of Groton, Mass., the college comes into the use of the income of two funds aggregating \$15,000 heretofore paid into the treasury but subject to an annuity to Mrs. Spaulding during her life. In accordance with the terms of the gift, the income of these funds will now be used in part for the purchase of books for the library and in part for scholarships in memory of the donor's parents, Stephen Stickney and his wife Mary of Lunenburg and Groton.

Yonkers (N. Y.) P. L. The late Erwin Saunders, of Yonkers, left to the library, in February, 1909, a bequest of \$50,000. But as by the decision of the State tax appraiser the inheritance tax is placed upon the library, legal proceedings are under way in an effort to exempt the library from payment of this tax.

Librarians

BATES, Frank Greene, who has held an appointment in the history department of the University of Kansas for several years, has been appointed librarian of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

BELL, Miss Margaret G., N. Y. State Li-

brary School, '09-'10, has been appointed librarian of the Lyndale Branch of the Minneapolis Public Library, beginning Sept. 1. During July and August Miss Bell will substitute in the Newark (N. J.) Public Library.

BORDEN, William Allanson, has been appointed by the Gaekwar of Baroda, the mighty potentate of India, to take charge of the string of public libraries His Royal Highness proposes to establish in India. Mr. Borden was for 23 years librarian of the Young Men's Institute of New Haven. The Gaekwar has been visiting this country on his way back from a tour around the world.

BROWN, Miss Zaidee M., New York State Library School '01-'02, has been appointed to the position of Agent of the Massachusetts Free Library Commission, beginning October 1. For the past two and a half years Miss Brown has been doing very successful field work throughout New York State as one of the organizers for the State Library.

CLARKE, Miss Edith E., has returned from ten months' travel and study in Europe, and her address is now 112 Comstock avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

DOUGHERTY, Harold T., for the past three years librarian of the Waltham (Mass.) Public Library, has recently been appointed librarian of the Deborah Cook Sayles Public Library, Pawtucket, R. I., to take effect Sept. 1. Mr. Dougherty succeeds Mrs. Minerva Sanders, who becomes librarian emeritus after a service of over 30 years.

EATON, Miss Annie T., B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School, '05, has resigned her position as librarian of the Pruyn Branch of the Albany (N. Y.) Public Library, to become assistant librarian of the University of Tennessee.

FLINCH, Alfred, who died on July 5 in this city, was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1840, and was the son of a wood-engraver. He was a student at the university, but left before the end of his term there to go on the stage, appearing at the Royal Theatre in 1861. After a couple of years he gave up a theatrical career for literary pursuits. He wrote two Danish tragedies, "Kroisos, the last king of Lydia," 1864, and Kong Sigmund Volsung, 1867. A period of travel in the East resulted in a book, "Recollections of the Orient," published in 1870. He translated the Decameron and Molière's "Tartuffe" into Danish, and a drama of Holberg's into French. After his father's death in 1872 he continued the publication of Flinch's Almanac, founded by the former. In 1881 he left Denmark for the United States, and was for a time in the employ of the New York Life Insurance Co. as a translator. He was one of the staff engaged in the compilation of the Century Dictionary, and was later employed

by the Lippincotts in their revision of Worcester's Dictionary, a work which, however, they discontinued. Mr. Flinch also assisted in the preparation of a medical dictionary. Four years ago he became a member of the cataloging staff of the Astor Library, where his thorough scholarship and linguistic accomplishments were of great value. He was a widower, leaving four daughters, of whom one is the wife of Prof. H. A. Perkins, of Trinity College, Hartford.

GROVES, Miss Charlotte E., B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School, '03, has resigned her position as cataloger in the Library of Congress to become head classifier at the University of Chicago.

HASTINGS, Grant S. Word has been received that the statement that Mr. Grant, who died on May 9, 1909, and whose career was briefly outlined in the June LIBRARY JOURNAL, was present at the A. L. A. convention of 1876 as there indicated is incorrect. Mr. Grant was a member of the conference of 1853, and because of that was made an honorary member of the A. L. A.

LYON, Miss Frances D., N. Y. State Library School, '09-'10, on June 1 succeeded Mr. W. B. Cook, '98, as sub-librarian of the New York State Law Library.

McKAY, Miss Mabel, N. Y. State Library School, '04, has resigned her position as assistant in the Educational Extension division of the N. Y. State Library, to succeed Miss Annie T. Eaton as librarian of the Pruyn Branch of the Albany (N. Y.) Public Library.

MANN, Miss Frances M., librarian of the Dedham Public Library since 1871, and in library work since 1854, died at her home in Dedham May 5. Miss Mann was born in Dedham Feb. 26, 1837, and spent her life there in her native town, where she was held in the highest esteem. The people of Dedham appreciated her long service in the library and felt the good influence of her reading and study. There are few people who have been active in one line of work for 55 years, but that was Miss Mann's record. Miss Mann was also active in church work.

MILAM-ROBINSON. Mr. Carl W. Milam, secretary of the Public Library Commission of Indiana, was married on May 16 to Miss Nellie W. Robinson, of Kansas City.

NELSON, Peter, N. Y. State Library School, '06, was promoted on July 1 to the position of assistant state archivist, New York State Library.

RUSH, Charles E., B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School, '08, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Purd B. Wright as librarian of the St. Joseph, Mo., Public Library. For the past two years Mr. Rush has been librarian of the Public Library of Jackson, Mich.

SPOFFORD, Miss Martha E., New York State Library School, 1902-'03, is cataloging the Public Library at Astoria, Oregon.

TWEDELL-BOTHWELL. Mr. Edward D. Tweedell, reference librarian of the John Crerar Library, Chicago, was married on June 8 to Lida Willis Bothwell at Albany, N. Y.

VAN LAER, Arnold J. F., who has filled so successfully the position of State Archivist at the New York State Library for the past 10 years, has been appointed to take charge of the work of translating into English and supervising the publication of the early Dutch records of the state. This work is published by authority of the State of New York under the direction of the State Library and is expected to occupy Mr. Van Laer's attention for the next 15 years. Mr. Van Laer is a native of Holland and a graduate of the Polytechnic School at Delft and of the New York State Library School, class of 1899. His recent work in the translation and publication of the Van Rensselaer-Bowier papers has been warmly commended by the leading authorities on the history of the Dutch in America. Mr. Van Laer is spending the summer in Holland to attend the International Congress of Librarians and Archivists at Brussels and especially to examine the Dutch records which may bear upon the early New York history and upon the work he has just undertaken.

WHITBECK, Miss Alice G., New York State Library School, 1902-'03, formerly children's librarian in the Berkeley Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the new Carnegie Library at Richmond, California.

WRIGHT, Purd B., who has held the position of librarian of the St. Joseph (Missouri) Free Public Library since 1896, has resigned to become librarian of the Los Angeles (Cal.) Public Library. Mr. Wright is a native of Missouri and had early experience in journalistic work, printing and publishing. As a result of his efforts the St. Joseph library was started in 1890, and its financial interests were under his charge until his appointment to the librarianship. Under Mr. Wright's energetic and effective administration the library has developed rapidly. Its new building was erected in 1900, and in 1902 and 1909 its first and second branches were built respectively. Plans for a third branch are now under way. St. Joseph has taken a progressive attitude with regard to many of the newer problems of library work, and has done some pioneer work for the immigrant laborer and especially the stockyard workers. Mr. Wright has contributed efficient and faithful work to the American Library Association, and it is with the cordial appreciation of his numerous friends and well wishers in the library profession that he leaves the middle for the far west, where he will take up the duties of his important post early in August.

Bibliography

AERONAUTICS. Brockett, Paul. Bibliography of aeronautics. Wash., Smithsonian Institution, 1910. 940 p. D. (Smithsonian miscellaneous collections, v. 55, Hodgkins fund.)

In this work Mr. Brockett, the assistant librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, has produced an exhaustive bibliography on the subject of aerial navigation, but the unclassified arrangement of the work militates seriously against its usefulness. So great a mass of bibliographical material should have been given careful division under subjects and subheadings to make it available for practical use.

ARCHITECTS. Chancellor, E. B. The lives of the British architects from William of Wykeham to Sir William Chambers. N. Y., Scribner, 1909, [1910.] 12+337 p. pls. por. plans, 12°, \$2 net.

List of some of the authorities consulted (2 p.).

BERKELEY, George. Mead, H. R. A bibliography of George Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne. Berkeley, Univ. Press, 1910. 46 p. D. (Univ. of California, Library bulletin no. 17.)

BIOGRAPHY. Trenton, N. J. Free Public Library. List of entertaining autobiographies. 1910. Trenton, N. J. 34 p. S.

This entry is repeated from the list in the June L. J., where it was incorrectly given.

BJÖRNSSON, Björnstjerne. Payne, W. M. Björnstjerne Björnson, 1832-1910. Chic., McClurg, 1910. c. 97 p. por. D. bds., 50 c. net.

Bibliography (2 p.).

CHEMISTRY. U. S. Agricultural Dept. Chemistry Bureau. Bulletins, circulars and food inspection decisions of the Chemistry Bureau, for sale by the Superintendent of Documents. Wash., D. C. 18 p. S. (Price list 40.)

CIVICS. Trenton, N. J. Free Public Library. A selected list of books on civics. 37 p. S. Trenton, [1910.]

DOMESTIC ECONOMY. Library of Congress. Select list of references on the cost of living and prices; comp. under the direction of Hermann Henry Bernard Meyer, chief bibliographer, Library of Congress. 107 p. O. Wash., Gov't Printing Office, 1910. 15 c.

ELECTRON THEORY. Albe, E. E. Fournier d'. The electron theory; a popular introd. to the new theory of electricity and magnetism; with a preface by G. Johnstone Stoney; with front. and diagrams in text. 3d ed. N. Y. Longmans, Green, 1910. 27+327 p. D. cl., \$1.25 net.
List of references (3 p.).

FIFTEENTH CENTURY BOOKS. The first part of R. A. Peddie's index to 15th century books will be issued promptly. It is entitled *Conspectus Incunabulorum*, and is a very complete list in author-alphabetical order of all the known early-printed books, and references to bibliographies in which they are described or facsimiles are given. Part I includes A and B, with a supplement and list of authorities.

GENEALOGY. List of works in the New York Public Library relating to British genealogy and local history. Pt. I. (*In New York Public Library Bulletin*, June, 1910, v. 14, no. 6. p. 355-399.)

GREEK LANGUAGE. Buck, C. D. Introduction to the study of Greek dialects; grammar, selected inscriptions, glossary. Bost., Ginn, [1910.] c. 16+320 p. map, charts, (partly fold.) 12°, (College ser. of Greek authors; ed. under the supervision of J. W. White and C. B. Gulick.) \$2.75.
"Selected bibliography of works of reference with the abbreviations employed" (6 p.).

HYGIENE, PUBLIC. Godfrey, H. The health of the city. Bost., Houghton Mifflin, 1910. c. 16+372 p. D. cl., \$1.25 net.
Bibliography (12 p.).

LANGUAGE. Taylor, J. S. Word study in the elementary school. Bost., Educational Pub. Co., 1910. c. 177 p. il. 12°, \$1.
Bibliography (1 p.).

MAMMALS. Gregory, W. K. The orders of mammals. N. Y., Amer. Museum of Natural Hist., 1910. 524 p. il. 8°, (American Museum of Natural History bull.) \$5.
Selected references (44 p.).

MILLAIS, Sir John Everett. Reid, J. E. Sir J. E. Millais; P.R.A.; il. with 20 plates and a photogravure frontispiece. N. Y., Scribner, 1909, [1910.] 16+192 p. 20 pls., incl. pots., 12°, (Makers of British art.) \$1.25.
Authorities consulted (2 p.).

MUNICIPAL BETTERMENT. Kansas City Public Library. Bibliography of municipal betterment. *In the Public Library Quarterly*, April, p. 21-71.)

This is a very complete and useful bibliography. It is carefully classified under topics included in this general subject. A typewritten supplement accompanies the list.

OBERRAMMERGAU PASSION PLAY. Special list. (*In Springfield City Library Bulletin*, June, p. 114-115.)

PACIFIC NORTHWEST. Judson, K. B. Pacific Northwest; a brief descriptive list of books with suggested outline of study. Seattle, 1910. 12 p. S. (Reference list, no. 3.)

PRINTS. Bourcard, Gustave. Graveurs et gravures, France et étranger: essai de bibliographie 1540-1910. Paris, H. Floury, 8°. 320 p. (Edition of 400.)

In two divisions: 1, General works; 2, Monographs on individual artists. Remarkably complete.

—Levis, Howard C. A bibliography of American books relating to prints and the art and history of engraving. London, Cheswick Press, 1910. 79 p. (Edition of 150.)

American portion of Bourcard's book, but with much more bibliographical detail. A useful record.

RIDDLES. The riddles of the Exeter book; ed., with introd., notes and glossary, by F. Tupper, jr. Bost., Ginn, 1910. c. 111+292 p. 8°, (Albion ser. of Anglo-Saxon and Middle English poetry.) \$2.50.
Bibliography (7 p.).

SLAVIC IMMIGRATION. Balch, E. G. Our Slavic fellow citizens. N. Y., Charities Pub. Committee, 1910. c. 20+536 p. il. charts, pls. pots. maps, O. cl., \$2.50.
Bibliography (31 p.).

TRANSCENDENTALISM. Harrison, J. S. The teachers of Emerson. N. Y., Sturgis & Walton, 1910. c. 325 p. D. cl., \$1.50 net.
Bibliography (3 p.).

Notes and Queries

GENEALOGICAL MATERIAL. — There are many libraries possessing the publications of the Census Department which have not a large supply of genealogical literature. It will be useful to them to know that in the volume of

the census of 1900 entitled "A century of population growth" there is a table covering 43 pages, giving all the surnames represented by at least 100 white persons, in the original 13 states in 1790.

This is particularly interesting, since it shows a great variety of the spelling of surnames of that period. WILLIAM BEER.

SCHOOL WORK IN BROOKLINE, MASS.—On page 15 of my recent book on the "American public library" it is stated that the New York Public Library's department of school work was the first of its kind. Mr. Hiller C. Wellman writes me that a similar department was established in Brookline, Mass., on Oct. 2, 1899. In addition to the sending of travelling libraries to schools which, of course, had been done by many libraries for years before the establishment of the New York Department, this department was maintained by a special appropriation separate from the regular library appropriation and was in charge of a school reference librarian who spent her time in visiting teachers and receiving them and the pupils at her room, giving classes instructions in the use of books, etc. ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

SPECIAL RAILROAD LIBRARIES.—The value of special libraries is daily beginning to be more recognized. I had an opportunity recently to obtain the names of those which have railways for their specialty.

My informant was Mr. L. S. Boyd, the librarian of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which has a collection mainly gathered by him of great value. That of the Library of Congress is very large. One of the most rapidly growing collections is that of the University of Wisconsin, of which the nucleus with a fund for increase was presented by Mr. J. J. Hill.

Under the inspiration of Prof. E. R. Johnston the Wharton School of Economics of the University of Pennsylvania is rapidly acquiring a collection of value. The University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, that of Harvard under the fostering care of Prof. W. C. Ripley, the Tuck Scientific School at Dartmouth, N. H., through Prof. F. H. Dixon, are all of them gathering the current literature of the subject.

The railroad library presented by Mr. Hopkins to Leland Stanford made a good beginning in this direction. WILLIAM BEER.

STUDY FOR NORMAL SCHOOLS.—The course of study for normal school pupils on the use of books in the library, written by Marjory L. Gilson and issued in 1909 as part of the Economy Series edited by J. C. Dana, published by the Elm Tree Press, is practically out of print. A few copies have been reserved for those who take the complete series.

So many requests have come in for this pamphlet that a circular letter has been sent to normal schools and others, in the hope that a sufficient number of orders will be received to warrant reprinting. Inquiries and requests for copies of the second edition should be addressed to the Elm Tree Press, 189 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

LITTLE FOLKS AND CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE.—The following communication was received by the editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

It has just been brought to our attention that in the March number of your JOURNAL under the head of "Information for librarians," Miss Gratia Countryman, librarian of the Public Library of Minneapolis, calls attention to the fact that *Little Folks* and *Children's Magazine*, issued by us, contains the same material, the outside covers and advertisements only being different. We wish to ask that you correct this statement, which was true of only three or four issues.

Last fall we purchased the *Children's Magazine*, intending at that time to discontinue it and fill unexpired subscriptions with *Little Folks*, but for various reasons we found that it would be advisable to continue both magazines, but, owing to the great press of business at that time of the year, we were unable to make up two different magazines. We, therefore, published the same magazine under two titles, and whenever we found that one subscriber was receiving both magazines we discontinued one and extended the subscription of the other.

Since the February number, however, both magazines have been different throughout and will be hereafter. Trusting that you will give this matter proper notice in your JOURNAL, we are,

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Bumors and Blunders

MILWAUKEE BIRD NOTES.—There were many interesting birds at Mackinac from eastern and western habitats and from even Canadian and southern climes. They were happy birds for the most part and chattered in Harmony. One bird of the Middle West was on migratory wing out to the Far West, where, it is possible, all the birds may congregate next year. The big Milwaukee Bird, it is hoped, will come, too, that one may hear more of its notes on Soulful Themes and on the bird habits generally.

In anticipation, we here advertise for a Latin Bibliography of Birds with correct Latin accents, uncorrupted by the influence of Local Talent from Denver. Upon receipt we will forward the book to Milwaukee for its close study there. An illustrated copy is preferred.

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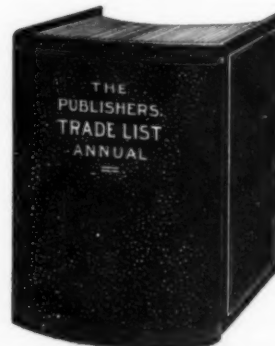
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